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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 14 and 16.

Berlin Claims Nazi Advance To Points on Black Sea; Gasoline Hoarding Illegal

The World's Day—August 12, 1941

Russo: Germans Reported at Black Sea

German advance southward in the Ukraine was stated by Berlin to have pursued the Soviet armies to the Black Sea coast at several points, partly isolating Red army units to the west. [Page 6.]

Moscow reports admitted Russia was being hard pressed in the south, and also in the north of the line near Leningrad, while the German advance toward Moscow, via Smolensk was apparently held up.

Combined attacks by the British and the Russian air forces were giving the Germans considerable trouble. Bombing of Moscow by Germans and of Berlin by Russians appeared to have become a nightly operation.

Turkey's delicate situation in trying to maintain a working neutrality showed apprehensions of both Germany and Russia. [Page 1.]

New England; Hoarders of Gasoline Warned

Motorists were warned by Boston's Fire Chief, Samuel Pope, that storing or hoarding gasoline without a dealer's license is both illegal and dangerous. [Page 2.]

Draft quotas for Massachusetts local boards in the 16th New England Selective Service call were announced today. [Details and other defense news: Page 4.]

For the third successive day no word was received from President Roosevelt, thought to be vacationing aboard the Presidential yacht Potomac off the New England coast. [Page 2.]

Six hundred industrial insurance agents of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company in Greater Boston will be represented by a C. I. O. union. [Page 2.]

Collective resistance to aggression is the only effective weapon against aggression, Sir Norman Angell told Housatonic Valley Conference. [Page 4.]

In the Orient: Nippon Daily Protests 'Pressure'

In Tokyo the militarist daily, Kokumin, warned the United States and Britain against "further anti-Japanese pressure." [Page 7.]

"If Japan wants war in the Pacific there will be war, if she wants peace there will be peace," authoritative London quarters declared.

A Japanese Army spokesman in Shanghai charged that America might transform Vladivostok into its "first line of defense against Japan." [Page 7.]

Koh Ishii, Japanese Cabinet Bureau spokesman, expressed concern over American shipments to Russia via Vladivostok.

The Japanese steamship Asama Maru, which had been en route to San Francisco with an undetermined number of Americans and a big silk cargo, has turned back toward Japan.

Washington: Treasury Releases Portuguese Assets

Portuguese assets in the United States, estimated at $160,000,000, were freed by the Treasury from the freezing order which has tied up all continental European assets in this country. Russia, Switzerland, Spain and Sweden have received similar exemptions.

House Democratic leaders reported the 18-month draft extension was gaining support and planned to seek House acceptance of the bill passed by the Senate providing that term of extension of military service. [Page 8.]

Buying on time, or easy-payment plans, will be sharply curtailed under the President's executive order by which the Federal Reserve Board will restrict retail credit programs. [Page 1.]

The Maritime Commission reported that of 84 foreign idle ships in American ports, it had taken over 51, including 39 Danish vessels, one German, one Rumanian, and 10 Italian, under the Ship Requisition Act.

Holders of raw silk stocks will be able to sell their supplies to the Government, Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced.

A Senate subcommittee approved, with minor changes, a $8,063,238,478 supplemental defense bill passed by the House a fortnight ago.

Secretary of State Hull said that it was a matter of regret that Peru and Ecuador had resumed hostilities in their long standing border dispute, adding he did not know whether conferences between the three countries mediating the dispute—Argentina, Brazil, and the United States—would be stepped up because of developments. [Page 3.]

Navy Secretary Knox and L. H. Korndorff, President of the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, conferred for more than an hour on the company's offer to turn over its strike-bound Kearny, N. J., yard to the Navy, then adjourned their discussions to a later hour. [Page 1.]

Air and Sea: Seven American Fliers Killed

Air crash with fatal result to seven American officers in the British armed forces occurred Aug. 9 when a large "transoceanic" plane crashed on a hillside just after leaving a British airport. Fifteen others, eight of them Canadians, were lost.

Cologne was subjected to its first daylight bombing by the RAF which flew over 150 miles of hostile territory to bomb the key industrial city in the German Rhineland.

Britain resumed mass daylight air attacks against German-held Channel areas as observers saw signs of growing RAF air superiority in the West. [Page 6.]

Suez Canal was bombed by German planes overnight. Some damage was done in the Canal area and "slight" damage at Alexandria. There were eight fatalities.

German speedboats operating in the English Channel were reported to have sunk a 6,000-ton British merchant ship. Nazi fighter planes were said to have shot down a lone British bomber off Stavanger, Norway.

In Europe: Moscow Proposes Self-Rule for Slavs

Self-rule for Slavonic peoples, abandoning Russia's historic claim to rule all Slavs, was proposed by Russia to unite the Slavs against Germany. [Page 6.]

Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan was given supreme control of all military matters in Unoccupied France. [Page 1.]

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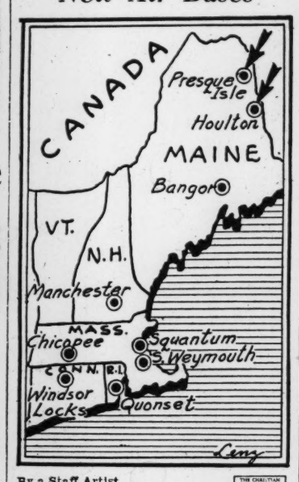
Weather Predictions

RAIN COOLER FAIR WARM
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

New Air Bases



By a Staff Artist

For Ferrying Bombers

Site of two new United States Army air bases to be constructed at Houlton and Presque Isle, Maine, on the Canadian border, are indicated by arrows at top of map. Location of other Army air bases in New England, nearing completion or already in operation, also are shown, together with Naval air bases at Quonset, R. I., and Squantum, Mass., and site of proposed Navy dirigible base at South Weymouth, Mass.

Army to Build Maine Bases As Air Ferries

The "life line" between the United States and Great Britain was strengthened today with the announcement that two huge Army air bases at Presque Isle and Houlton, Maine, will be constructed for use as ferrying points for the delivery of bombers and other warplanes to the British Isles.

Army officials notified Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R), of Maine, that plans call for enlarging air fields at both places which previously had served as auxiliaries to the Bangor, Maine, bombardment base.

Cost of these strategic bases will be approximately $5,498,000, it was announced.

The Presque Isle base, whose three-mile-long runways will extend over what were once fields of famous Aroostook potatoes, will be the far northeastern bomber base in the United States and the largest Army field in New England, aides to Senator Brewster said.

The Army allocations call for expending $3,080,000 at Presque Isle and $2,418,000 at Houlton.

About 1,179 officers and men will be assigned to Presque Isle and 695 to Houlton, many of whom, it was understood, will be British Aviation representatives.

It was learned that the program contemplated the flying of planes to England by the way of Newfoundland.

Construction plans at Houlton call for nine barracks, two day rooms, two supply rooms, officers' mess, cafeteria mess, cadet mess, eight officers' quarters, fire station, administration building, and other buildings.

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Credit Buying Curb Ordered By Roosevelt

Reserve Board asked to draw up regulations and specify type of sales to be affected.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—The American custom of buying "on time" has been ordered curtailed by President Roosevelt in fields where civilian buying competes with defense.

Purpose of the control to be exercised by the Federal Reserve Board under a revised World War law is to cut consumer demand for automobiles, washing machines and other goods containing materials vital to defense. At the same time it will encourage families to delay buying such items until after the emergency when their purchases will be needed to offset the decline in Government buying.

Regulations specifying the types of installment buying to be affected and the method of control will be issued by the Federal Reserve Board after conferences this week with representatives of stores, finance companies and banks.

Among regulations considered is an overall limitation upon the period of repayment for all installment sales contracts and all installment loans of 18 to 20 months. Such a restriction would chiefly affect purchases of automobiles, refrigerators, washing machines, oil burners and automatic furnaces while restraints on furniture, fur coats, clothing and other less durable goods would be negligible. Some revision of contracts will probably be permitted, but penalties for violation up to 10 years in prison and a fine of $10,000 would be imposed.

Henderson Seeks Curb

Unbridled consumer credit, described by Leon Henderson, Federal Price Adminstrator, as a deterrent to his price stability efforts, reached a peak total last year of approximately $10,000,000,000. Forty-five per cent of the installment credit outstanding at the end of 1940 was due to be repaid on automobiles, tractors and trailers; 18 per cent on household appliances; and 13 per cent on furniture.

President Roosevelt found his authority to regulate installment buying in a law passed Oct. 6, 1917, and in the national emergency he declared on May 27, 1941.

Further authority for his action is believed by some legal authorities to exist in the proposed price control law before Congress.

The Federal Reserve Board was designated to administer the regulation because of its powers to define conditions under which its member banks are permitted to finance installment sales or lend to agencies engaged in such financing. The Board will be assisted by a committee composed of the Secre-

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Eccles statement: Page 8.

Offer to U. S. of Kearny Plant Puts NDLMB Action to Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—In offering the big strike-bound plant of the Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Company of Kearny, N. J., to the Government for operation, rather than accept the settlement recommendation of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board, the Kearny officials present a major test of the Mediation Board's system of operation.

They present another novel situation, also, for not only does the union now demand that the Government take over the plant, but the employers also propose Government operation. Half the efficacy of Government operation is as a threat to force agreement between workers and employers. When both sides recommend it in advance, the threat loses much of its force and the Government finds itself in an uncomfortable position, for it is not adapted to such operation for a protracted period.

The issue turns on the question of the union shop, for the management has consented to the wage increases recommended by the Mediation Board.

The Mediation Board panel was composed of Walter P. Stacy, Chief Justice of North Carolina, representing the public, and James B. Carey, Secretary of the C. I. O., representing labor. Charles E. Adams, Chairman of the Board of the Air Reduction Company, representing employers on the panel, dissented.

Different From Plane Strike

Employer representatives on the Board still hope to bring the management of the company around to accepting the Board's ruling, which it now rejects in the most clear-cut opposition to a Mediation Board ruling since the North American strike.

In that instance, the shoe was on the other foot. The North American union defied the Mediation Board ruling, and the Government sent in the troops, breaking the strike. Now it is an employer who declines to accede to the Mediation Board peace settlement, adding as

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Rail Mediation Board offers services in wage dispute: Page 8.

'Never Wanted to Do Nawthin'"

Charles Clough in His Workshop

Veteran Yankee artisan of Bristol, N. H., who turned to woodcarving when he found himself with time on his hands because, to use his own words, "I never wanted to do nawthin'; I allus want to do sumthin', even though it don't amount to nawthin'."

Wood carver's work on display at Crafts show: Page 2.

Vichy Boosts Darlan's Power; Middle East in New Front; Turks Stiffen Stand on Axis

British 'squeeze play' for control of Iran with help of Russia seen as next plunge.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who covered the Greek war and campaigns in the Middle East and Africa.

The Middle East, out of the war spotlight since Germany's attack on Russia stole the show, is again building up for headlines, according to current reports from London, Ankara, and Cairo.

Iran — that hitherto remote Asiatic kingdom—is increasingly mentioned as the likeliest objective of that "next forward plunge" recently promised by the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden.

The "plunge" would probably be undertaken jointly with Soviet Russia. It would take the form of a diplomatic-military squeeze play aimed at bringing Iran (Persia), now sandwiched between the Soviets and British-controlled territories, completely within the Allied orbit, thereby establishing a continuous British-Soviet front stretching from the Indian Ocean to the Arctic.

The immediate practical effect of this step would be to place the British forces in the Middle East within easy overland reach of the Baku oil fields and the Caucasus, should their aid be required in defending this valuable area.

Railway Outlet Ready

Likewise, the Trans-Iranian Railway—newly completed by British and American engineers—from Bandar Shapur on the Persian Gulf to Bandar Shah on the Caspian Sea would provide a side-entrance to Soviet Russia for shipment of British and American war supplies and as an outlet for Soviet raw materials, including oil.

The continuous allied front would also block German attempts at penetration farther east including any eventual "hands-across Asia move" aimed at overland contact with Hitler's restless Japanese allies.

Combined British-Soviet pressure on Iran, while strategically desirable, becomes almost mandatory in view of the recent alarming spurt of German intrigue in the Shah's kingdom.

When the British occupied Iraq and Syria, the Nazi network in the Middle East shifted its headquarters to Teheran, the Iranian Capital.

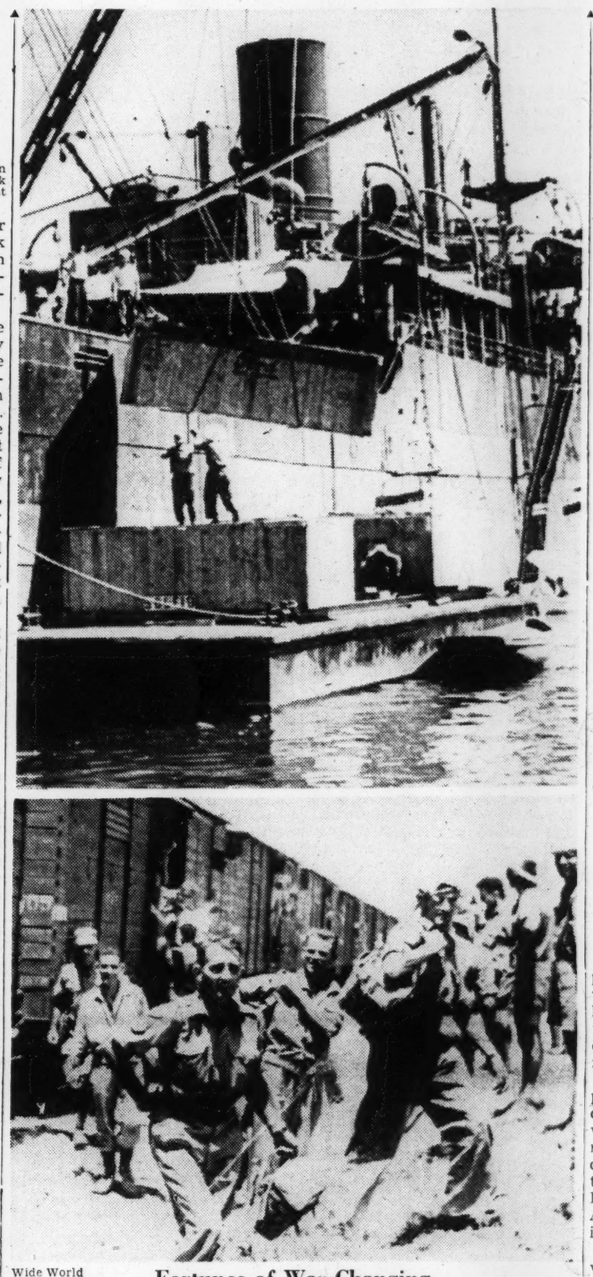
Scores of German Agents

First to make Iran their forwarding address were Hitler's two most prominent Arab henchmen, ex-Premier of Iraq, Rashid Ali el Gailani, and the exiled Mufti of Jerusalem, who fled from Baghdad after the collapse of their pro-Nazi coup last May.

Six weeks later they were joined in Teheran by members of the notorious German espionage and propaganda ring which had operated in Syria under the leadership of Otto von Hentig. Most recently, American correspondents in Ankara have reported the passage through the Turkish Capital en route to Iran of scores of additional German agents, including the Chief of German Intelligence, who is presumably in Teheran now.

Reports of Nazi-sponsored plots to upset the regime of Reza Shah Palevi and set up a pro-Axis government similar to the short-lived Rashid Ali regime in Iraq are con-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7



Wide World

Fortunes of War Changing

Somewhere in the Red Sea (above) supplies from the United States arrive in the zone declared noncombatant by President Roosevelt. At Baalbeck, Syria (below), British soldiers who had been kept prisoners by the Vichy forces are shown following their release under terms of the British-French peace treaty.

Full military control vested in Admiral; Free hand hinted on collaboration.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull indicated unusual interest today in the increased powers conferred upon Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan by the French Government, but awaited further information.

Asked whether the granting of military concessions to Germany in French Africa might bring a rupture in relations between the United States and Vichy, Mr. Hull said that was a question which would be studied when the Vichy situation was more fully clarified.

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 12 (AP)—Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan was named Minister of National Defense today in a reorganization of the French Cabinet which concentrated all military powers in his hands.

A decree published in a special edition of the Official Journal gave Admiral Darlan greater powers than any person or combination of persons in France except Chief of State Marshal Pétain himself.

Admiral Darlan, who on June 10 called for "loyal" collaboration with Germany and who has publicly attacked Britain's war role since the fall of France, was placed in charge of the following by today's decree:

1. General organization of national defense.
2. Distribution and use of the armed forces.
3. General inspection of the armed forces.

Free Hand for Darlan?

The clue to the concentration of powers was seen in statements when such a measure first was hinted that Admiral Darlan would thus have his hands freer to conduct negotiations with Germany for collaboration.

The German-controlled Paris press has been insistetn lately that collaboration include military as well as political and economic matters, and has urged that such co-operation especially be extended to cover the defense of Dakar on the western "hump" of Africa and other strategic points in French Africa.

All members of the Government were raised to ministerial rank by the new decree. Some of them previously had held the rank only of State Secretary.

The New Government

The Government no wis composed of eight Ministers:

Admiral Darlan, National Defense, Foreign Affairs, and Navy; Gen. Charles Huntziger, War; Joseph Barthelemy, Justice; Pierre Pucheu, Interior, formerly the Secretary of that department; Yves Bouthillier, National Economy and Finance; Pierre Caziot, Agriculture; Henry Moysset, Minister of State, formerly Secretary of State; Lucien Romier, Minister of State.

In addition, two State Secretaries were named. One is M. Charbin, President of the Lyon Chamber of Commerce, appointed Secretary of State of Food Supply, a post formerly held by M. Caziot.

The second, Paul Marion, fills an entirely new post as Secretary General of Information and Propaganda.

Turkey Watches Russia, Stiffens Stand on Axis

By Derek Patmore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA, Aug. 12—Turkey is in the unenviable position of a country that is anxious to remain neutral as the present world conflict wages round its frontiers, but which fears that the consequences of victory, for either Germany or Russia, can seriously affect its own vital interests.

Turkey's position is difficult. Lacking arms and seeing no hope of staving off the threatening German armies, it prudently made a pact with Germany. Then there was diplomatic tightrope walking, since it appeared to be encircled by Axis powers in Crete and the Aegean Isles, troubled by Iran and Nazi-directed Syria, while northward was Russia, with a still undecided attitude.

Then the position changed as the British captured Syria, thus strengthening the southern frontier, while Iraq returned to British control, and in Iran British and Russian mutual interests were evolving a common policy.

Change In Attitude

In the changed circumstances it is not surprising that Turkey is thinking in other terms than when German-Italian forces threatened to overwhelm it, with Britain's armies too distant, and Russia still toying Germany.

For a while it can still be assumed that Turkey is prepared to resist militarily any German attempt to send troops across Turkish territory toward the Caucasus. Turkey is also looking ahead diplomatically and thinking in terms of the possible effects of a victory for Russia and its allies. How will such a victory affect Turkey's position in the Balkans and the Near Middle East? Will Turkey play there a predominant role that considerations of prestige demand?

Here arises one of those issues that appear in the midst of every war, namely, what division of spoils will be made among the Allies?

Practically interpreted for Turkey, this means—will Britain yield should Russia demand a predominant role in the sphere of influence which Turkey considers vital to itself?

Undoubtedly the result of the Russo-German war will have far-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

President 'Lost' for 3 Days: Has He Quit Yacht for Cruiser?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—It is now nearly three days since the American public has had any word of the whereabouts or activities of their President, who is reportedly cruising off the New England shore.

Mr. Roosevelt could cover quite a distance in those three days, particularly if he boarded a Navy cruiser in lieu of the not-very-seaworthy Presidential yacht Potomac.

Cryptic messages continue to be received on this side from American correspondents in London who are seeking to penetrate the British censorship with evident hints that the much-rumored and not-denied conference somewhere-in-the-Western-Hemisphere between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill is taking place. Press Association correspondents state that their offices are getting such advices from London as to make it obvious that the London correspondents are certain such a meeting is occurring.

Informed quarters in Washington say a conference between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill is imminent if not completed on the assumption that vital decisions affecting over-all Allied war strategy need to be taken and that it is in character for both the President and the Prime Minister to brush aside formalities, and to dramatize the unity between the two leading anti-Axis Powers by holding a war-council in person.

It is agreed in Washington that up-to-the-minute decisnons need to be taken determining how best the United States can supply Britain from now on, affecting parallel Anglo-American policy in the Far East, deciding what equipment should be spared from the U. S. Arsenal for Russia and examining whether the U. S. and Britain might jointly occupy Dakar if the Vichy Government yields further to Berlin.

Finally, the mystery of where President Roosevelt is is a mystery only to those who don't know! For the President is in touch with the Capital, as is evidenced by the receipt by radio last night of the signed executive order authorizing the restrictions on installment buying.

When the President left on his cruise last week he announced that reporters would not, as is customary, be allowed to follow the Potomac aboard a nearby cruiser.

Don't Attempt to Hoard Gasoline, Is Warning to Bay State Motorists

Industrial Insurance Agents Name CIO to Represent Them

A labor union has been certified to represent the 600 industrial insurance agents of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company in Greater Boston for collective bargaining, it was reported today at the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board.

This is the biggest case covering white collar workers which the Board has handled in New England, according to Dr. A. Howard Myers, the NLRB's regional director.

The Labor Board's ruling involves approximately 10 per cent of the John Hancock agents in the industrial branch of the company.

"The NLRB has certified the Industrial Insurance Agents' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations as the sole collective bargaining agency for the agents concerned," said Dr. Myers.

"This was the result of a cross-check of applications signed by agents to have the union represent them.

Big Majority for Union

"Also the industrial insurance agents of the Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company in New England voted recently in NLRB elections in favor of the same union. The count in the 33 offices of the company gave 258 votes for the union and 71 against."

Industrial insurance agents sell insurance in small amounts, mostly to working people, many of whom belong to labor unions. The agents collect weekly or monthly, but weekly for the most part, in payments of 10 cents, 25 cents and up to a dollar or more. They are paid on a commission basis with a minimum weekly guarantee.

The John Hancock case was opened on Oct. 7, 1938, by an election held by the Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission at the instance of the union and over objections by the company. The industrial insurance agents of the company cast 324 votes for the C. I. O. union and recorded 235 against. There were 49 disputed ballots, challenged by one side or the other.

The State Commission thereupon certified the union as the bargaining agency for the employees at issue. The regular insurance agents, who handle the larger proportion of the company's business in metropolitan Boston, were not involved.

The company protested the order of the Commission on the ground that the United States Supreme Court had always held that insurance was not commerce, and therefore not "trade and industry," the words used by the Massachusetts act in defining the field of the State Labor Relations Commission.

Led to Litigation

Litigation followed, the company declining to accept the certificate and the Commission pressing it in several court cases, which have since been dismissed.

In a general cleanup of the dispute, the company and the union agreed this spring to a withdrawal of the case from the State Commission and a reference to the National Labor Relations Board. On May 5 the State Commission, at the request of the union, set aside its decision and order certifying the union as bargaining agency and withdrew its findings. The State thus stepped out.

It was also agreed to by company and union that a cross-check of the applications the union claimed it had received from agents be made by the NLRB. The object was to determine whether or not a majority of this group of agents really wanted the union.

If it did, the company agreed to recognize the union as sole collective bargaining agency for the group.

The company voluntarily supplied its pay roll receipts for checking against the applications received by the union. The Boston office of the NLRB found that the union had a majority, as approximately 350 signed cards favored the union. Hence the Board ruled that the union was entitled to represent the industrial insurance agents in collective bargaining.

Schools to Reopen

Four Cambridge nursery schools, closed by lack of Federal WPA funds, will be reopened. The city's School Committee has unanimously voted to reopen the schools after appeals from residents.

NEWS ITEM- THE WHEREABOUTS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, SUPPOSEDLY ON VACATION CRUISE, IS NOW MORE OF A MYSTERY THAN EVER.
MAYBE HE'S LOOKING FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT
NO, HE'S NOT ON MY BOAT
WELL, IF IT'S THE PRESIDENT, HE'S GROWN A BEARD
HE'S AROUND HERE SOME PLACE
I.F.---AN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

Former Governor Hurley Job Runs Afoul of Union Labor

Further steps against a non-union building job, in which Charles F. Hurley, former Governor of Massachusetts, is said by union leaders to be interested, will be taken up Friday night by leaders of the building trades unions, it became known today.

"There will be a special meeting Friday evening of the Building and Construction Trades Council of the Massachusetts District to determine ways and means of combatting conditions existing on that job," said E. A. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Council.

"Each trade has already notified its subcontractors not to figure the job.

"We shall doubtless picket it."

Last week at the instance of unions concerned, the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor adopted a resolution pronouncing the former Governor and State Treasurer "anti-union."

Union correspondence brought out that Mr. Hurley's secretary had told union officials that Mr. Hurley had no interest in the building. They, however, concluded that their own sources of information were superior, and when Mr. Hurley was asked by wire to appear and reply, and was said to have made no answer by the time the question came up, the convention voted.

Action was based on the charge that Mr. Hurley last winter had been financially interested in the erection of an apartment building in Cambridge, that he had awarded contracts and subcontracts to nonunion employers, and that he had informed objecting union officials that he could not change to a union basis on this job, but would on the next.

The resolution also asserted that the same contractor had recently been found to be starting another apartment building in Cambridge at the corner of Highland Avenue and Broadway, that Mr. Hurley had been found to be financially interested, and that union leaders had "reminded Mr. Hurley of his pledge to operate union but to date we have had no direct replies from Mr. Hurley." The resolution concluded that Mr. Hurley should be "classified as being unfair and unfriendly to organized labor."

The building is a $150,000 job.

Unions to Compete

Unions of both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations will compete in an election to be held shortly by National Fireworks, Inc., of West Hanover, Mass., it is announced by the National Labor Relations Board. The company employs 900 people and is handling work for the British and American Governments.

Tack Strike On

A strike at the Gurney Tack Company at Whitman, Mass., which has some Government subcontracts, continued today. Edward A. Raleigh, an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, said that 130 workers were out, and that recognition of the union and an increase in wages were asked. Mr. Raleigh added that the company was 115 years old and in the hands of the fifth generation of the original family.

Painters Return

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 12 (AP)—Union painters, members of the New London local of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers (A. F. of L.) "on vacation" since last Thursday when they asked for a raise to $1.25 an hour, went back to work today at the $1-an-hour rate prevailing when they left their jobs.

Contractors employing the men said there had been no negotiations during the period of idleness. The painters decided to return to work at a meeting yesterday.

It was estimated about 150 were affected, approximately half of them employed at the Navy's submarine base and on two Federal housing projects in Groton.

Wood Carver's Work at N. H. Crafts Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Aug. 12 — This is the story of a self-styled "jack-of-all-trades" who couldn't stand having time on his hands and as a result has developed an unusual skill in wood carving and woodworking.

He is Charles Clough of Bristol, N. H., and samples of his handiwork, which include unique wood sculpturings, may be seen this week at the eighth annual Craftsmen's Fair of the New Hampshire League of Arts and Crafts being held at the Dartmouth College Alumni Gymnasium here.

Mr. Clough, whose philosophy may be summed up in his own words, "I never wanted to do nawthin'; I allus want to do sumthin', even though it don't amount to nawthin'," has been a member of the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts since its inception 10 years ago.

A number of years ago when work was scarce Mr. Clough turned to wood carving and woodworking for something to do. At first he turned out salt and pepper shakers, bowls, and plates, later developing small nut bowls and spoons with carved handles.

As a pastime, accompanying this, he carved wooden chains, cages with balls inside, and other novelties from solid blocks of wood. One of his most painstaking pieces is a quadruple chain pendant suspended from a triangular block, the four chains supporting a cage with a ball inside and another ball below that. The whole thing was carved from a piece of soft pine two by two in size.

With his skill in carving developed, and having a sense of humor, Mr. Clough decided to shape likenesses of people. Uninfluenced by modern art, his wooden figures present a freshness of idea that are outstanding examples of rural craft unhampered by conventional design.

Mr. Clough's workshop in Bristol is of unusual interest. Above a neat woodshed of tightly fitted wood that suggests vigorous winters, this country artisan will show you two large rooms with a fine collection of tools to delight the heart of any craftsman. From his workshop you may step out on the upper level of a hill to another surprise—a blacksmith shop.

There is no suggestion of boastfulness, no hint of superior ability as he shows you his power equipment—all installed by himself. An enormous old-fashioned one-cylinder gasoline engine, its huge flywheel belted to a sturdy jackshaft, operates individually a band saw, table saw, lathe, and grindstone by manipulation of live pulleys, designed, built, and installed by himself. An ingenious feature is a trapdoor through which he passes a belt to operate his wood rig in the shed below.

Picture: Page 1.

Sugar Plums From Hub Women Go to Britons as Surprises

How a group of Boston women are helping to support the morale of friends and relatives in Great Britain by sending "surprise" letters across the ocean was related today by Miss Judy Peacock, a native of Scotland who has five sisters in the defense service in England.

Recognizing that everyone loves a surprise and that in times of stress a cheery note from a friend or loved one can do much to renew courage and quicken hope, Miss Peacock, since the outbreak of the war, has kept a steady flow of letters going to her relatives and friends in the British Isles. Each one bears a little surprise in the form of a packet of sugar, or perhaps some prepared chocolate, or stick of candy for the children.

Finding Enclosures Made Game

With Miss Peacock the matter of finding little things to enclose in letters, either to amuse or to meet a need, has become a game. She is constantly alert for items, and no letter leaves without some tiny surprise for the folks across the ocean.

The plan is to get things that won't increase the weight of the letter above the one ounce that will go for five cents. For example: an envelope of prepared chocolate with one spoonful removed will go with a letter written on light onion-skin paper for five cents. A penny stick of gum or a balloon for the kiddies fits nicely in an envelope.

To a vegetarian sister in London, Miss Peacock sends dried onions and dried vegetable soup mixtures—enough of the former for seasoning and of the latter to make a bowl of tasty vegetable soup.

Packets of Sugar

Occasionally she sends a larger packet of foodstuff. A tin of dried onions sent to the London sister was shared with another sister in Scotland who with canny Scottish instinct charged so much a sniff—the proceeds swelling the local war relief fund.

A friend of Miss Peacock's, one of the women sending surprise letters, conceived the idea of buying one-serving envelopes of sugar as prepared for restaurants and hotels. These fit nicely into a letter without increasing the weight perceptibly.

As a result of this woman's efforts the American Sugar Company contacted S. S. Pierce Company of Boston, large grocers, and the individual packets are now obtainable for 50 cents a hundred.

That the "surprise" letters are finding a happy welcome in England is attested by letters received in Boston.

Miss Peacock's niece writes: "Mummie takes the sugar bags with her when she goes fire watching. They are so easy to carry. Daddie (a doctor in charge of a shelter in Northwest London) goes off with the chocolate powder. All the girls in school love my little bag of cachous. They are so tiny we can have such fun with them. Last week popcorn came."

A check with the British Consulate in Boston disclosed that there was no objection to sending things this way, and that such small items would not be deducted from the rations of the person receiving them.

Roosevelt Keeps Public in Dark On Movements

President Roosevelt allowed the international mystery of his official actions and even his whereabouts to deepen today as for the third successive day he made public no information about himself.

Since Saturday morning, when the last cryptic message from the yacht Potomac was made public, the President has let Axis diplomats and American newspapermen conjecture among themselves as to his movements. All that is known is that he sailed from New London, Conn., on the Potomac Aug. 2, and in his last message that was made public said the yacht was "anchored in the fog." The message did not say where the yacht was anchored, nor whether Mr. Roosevelt was aboard.

In the midst of this mystery, which many observers believe may be deliberately created to baffle the German and Japanese Governments, there have been persistent rumors that the President is conferring or has conferred with Prime Minister Winston Churchill somewhere at sea. Today they were accepted as true by Kaname Wakasugi, Japanese Minister to Washington, who warned his Government through a telephone interview with the Tokyo newspaper Nichi Nichi that the Far Eastern situation was being discussed at a Churchill-Roosevelt conference.

Whether such a conference actually was being held was not known even by members of the White House staff and Secret Service men awaiting his return at the New Ocean House in Swampscott, Mass. —or if they knew, they weren't telling.

William A. Jones

William A. Jones, Republican Majority Floor Leader of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, who passed on today at his Barnstable home, was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature for 13 years.

During his tenure, he served on such important committees as Harbors and Public Lands, Pensions, Counties, and Rules. He was House Chairman of the Special Commission on Railroad Transportation Problems, and also the special committee on Congressional Redistricting. From 1933 to 1938, he was chairman of the Legislative Committee on Public Health.

'Gas' Rationing Threat Holds; Saving Small

Hoarding gasoline in Massachusetts garages to dodge the inconvenience of the nightly curfew is not only illegal but highly dangerous, motorists were warned today as gasoline dealers met with State Conservation officials to study last week's consumption figures.

The threat of "gas" rationing hung anew above the heads of seaboard motorists as J. W. Farley of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety called it "probably inevitable" and a survey showed sales reductions in the State last week to be only 15 per cent.

The Gasoline Dealers Association will report that figure to David H. Howie, State Conservator, today at the second in their series of weekly meetings on curfew results, Frederick H. Moore, Executive Secretary, reports.

Way 'Gas' Vapors Act

Gasoline vapors, escaping from the tightest of so-called "safety" containers, have been known to creep along the ground as far as 1,000 yards to an open flame, Chief Samuel J. Pope of the Boston Fire Department recalled in an interview at the Bristol Street station.

The explosive vapors, heavier than air, seek out fire and "flash back" to the source so relentlessly that a pint of "gas" is "more dangerous than a stick of dynamite," he said.

Massachusetts statutes, moreover, he pointed out, provide for a $100 fine or a month's imprisonment, or both, for keeping gasoline without a permit.

Permits are issued only to those engaged in or intending to engage in the business of selling the fuel.

The Boston Fire Department has 50 inspectors constantly searching for smuggled "gas" and hoarded supplies, Chief Pope added.

Yacht Co-operation Asked

A letter signed by Mr. Howie and Mr. Farley today went out to 163 yacht clubs in the State asking co-operation in the "gas" saving campaign.

Yacht clubs were asked to set up conservation committees "at the earliest possible moment" to devise special methods for reduction of "gas" consumption among their members.

Speaking at a meeting of the Massachusetts Oil Heating Association yesterday, Mr. Farley told 200 fuel oil distributors that rationing of gasoline would be introduced before supplies for heating of homes and industries would ever be cut down.

Mr. Howie, speaking at the same meeting, said the voluntary reduction program was beginning to show results, but added that "we still have a long way to go."

Simultaneously, Lieut-Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Acting Governor of Massachusetts, mailed to the State's two Senators in Washington a protest against a proposed one-cent increase in the Federal gasoline tax, declaring that the field of "gas" taxes should be left to the State.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN COOLER FAIR WARM
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy with decreasing humidity this afternoon, becoming fair and cooler tonight; Wednesday fair and continued moderately cool; fresh northwest winds diminishing late tonight, and moderate northwest winds Wednesday; the lowest temperature tonight will be about 58 degrees.

Maine: Clear and cooler tonight, Wednesday fair and continued cool, fresh northwest winds tonight, diminishing to moderate on Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and much cooler tonight, Wednesday fair and continued cool, fresh northwest winds diminishing to moderate late tonight and moderate northwest winds Wednesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and cooler tonight, Wednesday fair and continued moderately cool, fresh northwest winds diminishing to moderate late tonight and moderate northwest winds Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Fresh northwest winds tonight and Wednesday, diminishing to moderate south of Portsmouth Wednesday, weather fair with good visibility tonight and Wednesday except overcast followed by clearing north of Portsmouth tonight.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Fresh to strong northerly winds over central and north portion tonight, diminishing Wednesday and fresh strong shifting winds over extreme south portion becoming northerly Wednesday, weather fair over north and cloudy over south with showers and thunder squalls tonight and Wednesday morning in extreme south portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	73	79	New Orleans	77	93
Chicago	75	100	New York	72	81
Denver	62	79	Norfolk	80	91
Kansas City	73	101	Philadelphia	71	84
Los Angeles	62	78	San Francisco	61	68
Miami	79	94	Washington	71	88
Minneapolis	61	86			

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., August 12.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:47 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Wednesday, 4:07 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:20 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

"Paris Under the Jackboot" will be the subject of a lecture by Hinton Jones, American writer and musician, to be given before the Work Projects Administration Community Recreation Forum. At the Williams Municipal Building, West Brookline Street and Shawmut Avenue, 8 p. m. Open free to the public.

Wednesday

Esplanade concert for children sponsored by the "American Music Festival for Children." The feature of the morning program will be ballet dances presented by Edna Swift and her group of child dancers. Music by Victor Herbert, and the Blue Danube Waltz will be among the recorded compositions played. At the Hatch Memorial Shell, Charles River Embankment, 10:30 a. m.

"Mural Paintings" will be the subject discussed by Mrs. Tanner in a forenoon lecture at the Museum of Fine Arts, At 11 a. m.

Band concert under the auspices of the Boston Work Projects Administration Band, John Jacobson will conduct the noonday concert At the Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, at 12 noon.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16
Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Sugar Packets for England

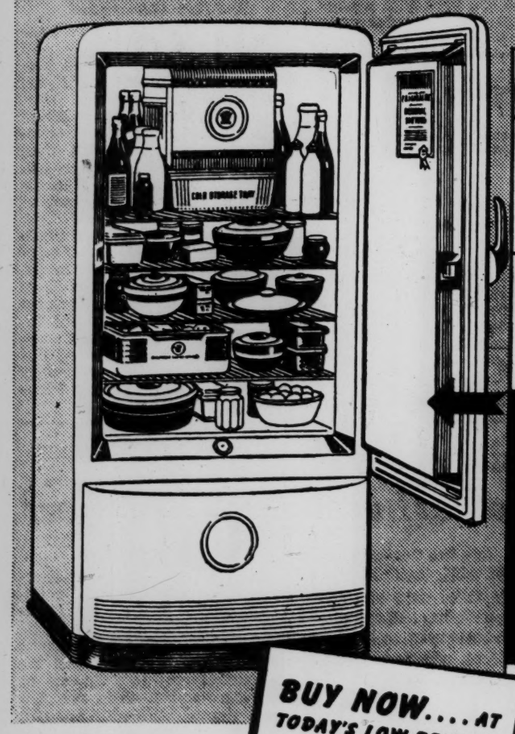
By a Staff Photographer

Women's Inclosures for Unexpected Letters

One-serving packets of sugar are being sent in letters to England by a group of Boston women. Here Miss Statia McKeown, a clerk in S. S. Pierce's Brookline Avenue store, tells a customer about the idea. Miss McKeown's own family lives in Scotland.

"WE KNOW FROM EXPERIENCE: YOU CAN'T BEAT THIS FINISH for Lasting Beauty!"

Frigidaire Lifetime Porcelain



STANDS UP UNDER A WORLD OF PUNISHMENT!
NO HARM FROM BURNING MATCHES!
HOT IRON WON'T SCORCH IT!
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PAINT CAN BE SCRAPED OFF!

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BUY FRIGIDAIRE WITH THE METER-MISER THAT CUTS CURRENT COST TO THE BONE!

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BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

Family Problem in Central America

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"South of the Rio Grande"
Eighth in a series of 30 articles

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador —In Boston's Esplanade, along the Charles River, is a large "shell" in which music is played for an outdoor audience. On one end of the beautiful Plaza of Guatemala City is a similar "shell," in which music also is played for an outdoor audience. The music in both cases is quite similar, but the audiences are very different, because Guatemala's is composed principally of men.

Music is a sign of culture and an instrument of refinement but not many of the cultured, refined women of Guatemala seemed to visit the chief city park in the evening even to hear classical music. On a sidewalk, not far from that Plaza and its "shell," I noticed a band playing lilting native music. So large a crowd had gathered about it, that I could not approach the players, and among the listeners were women. Most of them were of the humble kind that wear their hair braided and dispense with shoes. Such women may go where they please, when they please. They are "emancipated," in a way, and enjoy almost complete equality.

One evening I stopped at a modest outdoor restaurant and soft-drink place in the Mexican city of Victoria. A fairly large number of young men were decorously seated at tables. Two couples from north of the Rio Grande also were there. A local amateur banjo orchestra was playing for them. Some of the Mexican youths wanted to dance with the American girls.

Two Types of Family

"Where are your own señoritas?" they were asked.

"They don't come out at night," the young señors answered.

There appear to be two kinds of family life here. In one the women are rather secluded; they are both protected and circumscribed by rigid social conventions. In the other, they are almost as free as in a matriarchate.

As a matter of fact, a sort of matriarchate actually exists in some of the lands in this part of the world. Children often are registered under their mother's name and trace their descent from their mother. She is the permanent, stabilizing social factor. Most mothers in a number of countries here are not married. A majority of the children, having no legally responsible fathers, are dependent on the mothers.

An illustration of how this matter is treated is found in an Honduras textbook for the third grade of the primary school. It describes a number of illustrious men and begins the biographies with words such as the following: "Nacio en la ciudad (so and so). Era hijo legitimo de don (so and so) y doña (so and so)." (He was born in such a place and time. He was the legitimate son of so and so.) Distinguished man Number Four in this "Historical Booklet of Honduras" was Jose Trinidad Reyes. Concerning him it is written: "His parents (so and so) were honorable persons of good report." Concerning Five and Six, it is merely recorded that their parents were so and so. Of Number Seven it is written: "Fueron sus padres legitimos (so and so)." (His legitimate parents were Mr. so and Mrs. so.) Thus the textbook for children takes pains to emphasize that four of the seven distinguished men were of legitimate parentage.

That is appreciably higher than the general average, according to official Honduras statistics. Of the 41,574 children born there in 1940, 15,731 are listed as legitimate, which is 38 per cent. Sixty-two per cent are not. The proportion is about 3 to 5.

Similar in El Salvador

In the Republic of El Salvador, according to the Anuario Estadistico, the proportion is exactly the same, 38 to 62. Of the deceased, 45 per cent are reported as legitimate, which seems to indicate that in the course of time a few fathers take steps to give their children a legal status. Apparently the situation is the same in the city as in the country, in the lowlands as in the highlands, though it is by no means so constant. In one El Salvador county only 23 per cent of the children are legitimate, but in another 70 per cent.

In Nicaragua, according to official data, 42 per cent of the children are born legitimate. Of the 58 per cent that are not, only one out of 11 of the boys and even fewer of the girls are "recognized" by their fathers. In other words not far from two thirds of the children in three Central American countries are born without legal status and 10 out of 11 of these—in at least one country—are not recognized by any father.

No man has the slightest economic responsibility for them before the state. As far as law is concerned, the full burden for their upbringing falls on the mothers. Even if the unmarried mother could prove the parentage of her children, the man still would be free from all legal responsibility in most cases. El Salvador is trying to create a better situation in this respect, but even here "recognition" is usually a voluntary matter.

In Guatemala, the family situation is not dissimilar, but in Costa Rica the number of illigitimate children is much smaller. In Mexico, on the other hand, it is high.

A number of reasons are given for this loose family structure, chief among which is the conflict between church and state. That may be a contributing factor, but this writer considers it only a partial explanation. The main causes lie deeper. The situation is the result of a social disequilibrium and of moral disharmony.

Ruthless Invaders

The invaders of these lands were ruthless men and among the first colonists were very few colonial women. The settlers took native wives from a subordinate race and class and refused to give them proper respect or to assume essential responsibilities toward them. Most mothers were as slaves or at best the sisters of slaves. The men created a man's world, leaving the women in turn to create a woman's world. Social integration is lacking.

In addition to these two groups, there is a rather small category of cultured, sheltered, upper-class women, who are very respectable and noble, but who live quite limited prescribed lives in a corner of the men's world. They are considered too refined, gentle, and delicate to descend into the market place, forum, or festival. They are certainly among the most charming women in the world, but their influence appears to be comparatively small.

The consequences of the loose family structure in this part of the world deserve careful study. This is a social laboratory. Here actually exists the "emancipation" that so many visionary reformers advocate. Here "prejudices" are largely absent. There is little of the "Victorianism" that some people pretend to abhor.

But the results of the experiment are disastrous. "Emancipation" simply means, as it turns out to mean in many other cases, evasion of elemental responsibilities and rejection of fundamental loyalties. Children are neglected, women are humiliated, social cohesion undermined, self-respect impaired. People constantly apologize for themselves to themselves. The cement of duty which alone can hold society together is partially lacking. Family life tends to become sand and when a house is built on sand, great is the fall thereof.

Many Central Americans see this plainly and are working to create new family attitudes. This is a vital part of the heroic task of regeneration in which these nations are engaged. New schools arise, new kinds of governments are formed, new labor laws are passed and efforts are made to arouse new moral responsibility.

They find expression in the press, in women's movements, and in statute books. Self-discipline has curtailed graft, revolutions, ignorance, superstition and the exploitation of the masses. It also will bring a decent regard for women. Some day they, too, will wear sandals, will not walk while men ride, will not stand as men sit, and no longer will be required to bear the legal burden of supporting half the nation's children.

Nazi Party Disclosed in Chile; 'Foreign Diplomats' Affiliated

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 12 (AP) —Evidence disclosing the existence of a "German National Socialist Party" in Chile, whose members included "some foreign diplomats," was reported by the official Investigations Department.

An official who received reports from investigators regarding Nazi activities in Southern Chile, where week-end raids netted arms caches, said documents found there indicated further that the Nazis were organized in "cellular" or unit form.

Informed sources said the current investigation will serve as a basis for a sweeping Congressional inquiry into "all 'fifth column' activities throughout the country."

In Puerto Varas, where five members of the German sports club Landergruppe were arrested Aug. 9, Judge Raul Vaudebenito yesterday ordered additional arrests in that organization.

The newspaper La Critica said the arrests uncovered "advanced plans for a putsch," and informed sources connected the inquiry with those now going on against subversive elements in Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia and Uruguay.

Propaganda

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Argentine Foreign Office made public written promises from both Great Britain and Germany to tone down their propaganda in this country, as requested by the Government.

Said British Ambassador Sir Esmond Ovey's note:

"His Majesty's Government desires nothing other than to co-operate with the Government in whatever action tends to suppress factors of public intranquillity."

German Ambassador Edmund von Thermann's reply:

"With the view to complying with the desires of the Argentine Government I have ordered ceased from this Embassy all writings of a polemic character directed against the national enemies of Germany."

Ousted

HAVANA, Aug. 12 (AP)—Minister of State Jose Manuel Cortina has disclosed that the Cuban Government recently forced Kurt Hoffman, a German Legation official, to leave Cuba.

Mr. Cortina, replying to a question at a press conference regarding the reason for Mr. Hoffman's departure, said "the Cuban Government required of the German Legation that Hoffman leave this country immediately, and arranged with the United States Government so that he would sail with the German officials who had to leave the United States.

"Hoffman left Cuba for Miami accompanied by a Cuban police official."

Bolivian Move

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies approved a proposal that a committee be formed to investigate "anti-National" activities in Bolivia, and to study the possibility of expelling Jews from this country.

The proposal was submitted by Chavez Lobaton, a member of the Chamber.

Mexicans Slain

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 12 (AP)—Reports of the slaying of eight municipal officials in two towns in the State of Veracruz reached the Capital yesterday, simultaneously with the issuance of orders for Federal troop commanders in all parts of the country to put down unauthorized demonstrations of semi-military groups.

The commanders were told to use their own judgment, but to maintain order at all cost.

The labor press in big headlines blamed the raids on the semi-military Sinarquista organization, accused of Fascist connections.

Ecuador and Perú Again At It

By the Associated Press

Fighting between frontier forces of Ecuador and Peru began anew during the week-end, each government blaming the other for the outbreak in hostilities.

The Peruvian Foreign Office issued a communiqué saying Ecuadorian forces staged a number of surprise attacks along the Napo River, but that each was repulsed.

Ecuador's Secretary-General said at Quito that Peruvian troops attacked the town of Zapotillo Saturday and again Sunday, but were turned back by Ecuadorian forces.

Poor communications from the border to the capitals of the two countries permitted only a few reports on the fighting, both sides said.

The Peruvian communiqué said attacking Ecuadorians were countered and forced to withdraw beyond Zapotillo. The Peruvians returned to their frontier post without taking possession of Zapotillo, the communiqué said. A Peruvian river gunboat was reported moving up to the scene.

Ecuador and Peru agreed recently to a truce in their 100-year-old frontier dispute when the United States, Argentina and Brazil offered to mediate.

Ecuador Apologizes

TOKYO, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced today Ecuador had offered apologies through Japanese Minister Tsuneo Yanai for recent Anti-Japanese activities in Ecuador.

Incidents which occurred recently included the Ecuadorian Army's halting of the sailing of the Kiyokawa Maru from Guayaquil in July.

[The Japanese on Aug. 5 also charged that Ecuadorian officials had exerted undue oppression on Japanese in Ecuador after Ecuador charged on July 26 that 3,000 Japanese were in Peruvian lines in border fighting between Ecuador and Peru. Japan formally asked Ecuador to take steps to prevent such alleged oppression in the future.]

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Florida Leads South In Private Planes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Florida leads the South Atlantic states in the number of private airplane pilots and the number of privately owned craft, according to M. M. (Jack) Frost, Chairman of the State Chamber of Commerce Aviation Committee.

Florida ranks fifteenth in the Nation, he added. There were 989 certified pilots in Florida, July 1, 1940. In one year's time this number increased 87 per cent to 1859.

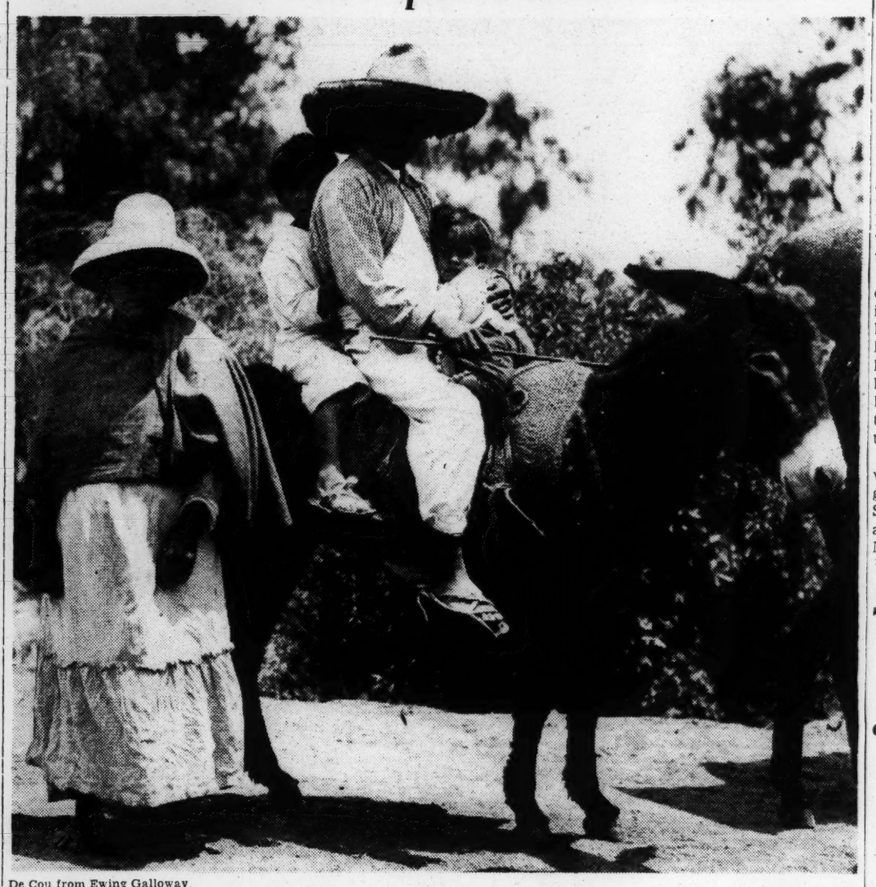
On July 1, 1940, there were only 333 privately owned planes in Florida. Today there are 499, an increase of 49 per cent.

Idaho Is 39th State To Start Year July 1

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Marking another step in a growing movement for unity among the States, Idaho has made itself the thirty-ninth to adopt a fiscal year of July 1-June 30, the Federation of Tax Administrators reports.

Primitive Transportation in Mexico



De Cou from Ewing Galloway

Mother Walks While Father Rides

Picture of Teotihuacan, Mexico, family discloses that while mother does the walking, father and son not only ride but wear the sandals.

Pitfalls in the Borrowing of Money

By Henry E. Ashmun
Member of the State Bar of California and Author of "Effective Public Reading."

"A Stitch in Time"
Eighth in a series of 30 articles

Borrowing money for legitimate purposes is one of the most important and honorable means of getting ahead in this world. Without credit, few of us would have homes, automobiles, refrigerators, farms, and other necessities and luxuries of life. Borrowing can be an aid to progress, as well as a matter of comfort and convenience in tiding one over some exigency. But borrowing can also be hazardous and can lead to disastrous consequences if not based on prudence, foresight, and on terms and conditions which will protect the borrower as well as the lender.

Doubtless the most important consideration in negotiating a loan, aside from the fact that one needs the money, is the assured ability to repay. Both the amount and the cost of the loan and the terms or repayment are involved in deciding this question, as well as one's present and expected income during the period of repayment. A careful survey of one's budget of income and expenditures in comparison with the payments to be made on the loan will serve to confirm or deny the advisability of borrowing the money.

Not Wisdom

Of course, one shouldn't voluntarily borrow up to the very limit of expected ability without allowing a reserve fund for unexpected expenses. It is this lack of foresight and reserve funds that has caused many a loss to an otherwise careful borrower. He was making his payments regularly and without strain. Then the roof had to be repaired, the hot water tank rusted out, or costly dental work had to be done. And the repayments on the loan suddenly became an unexpectedly heavy burden. Perhaps they couldn't be met. So don't borrow up to the limit of regular ability to repay, except in an inescapable emergency. Set aside enough money for several installments. Then you'll avoid hardship and disappointment.

By the same sign, it is not wisdom to pay up one's indebtedness too quickly. The temptation on the part of thrifty persons is to put every cent unexpectedly received into paying up their borrowings more speedily than they are required to by the terms of their notes. And I have seen such people lose their mortgaged homes to meet the payments on their short-sighted economy. The unexpected developments crept up behind them, and later on they found they didn't have the money to meet the payments on the homes.

The rainy day fund must not be depleted by eagerness to pay up quickly and to save interest on indebtedness. If you have borrowed up to the limit of your ability to repay, and have no reserve funds, use that unexpected windfall, not to pay up to the extent that you are left without any surplus, but use it at least partly to create that safe and sensible reserve for emergencies.

Sometimes it will be advisable to borrow more than you actually require, so that the surplus can be used to make the first payment on two on the loan, while the funds you have been expecting from the new job or from the sale of your property, or the like, are materializing. It is better to pay a little more interest at first than to run the risk of having to default on a payment. All this, of course, provided you can see your way to meeting the payments as they become due.

The most important consideration, after you have decided on the amount you need to borrow, is the source of the loan. If you can borrow it from a friend—on a business basis—all well and good. He will probably give you favorable terms as to interest, times and period of repayment, and security. But if the lender is not a personal friend, make sure that you don't get into the hands of loan sharks. This you will not do if you are offering your house and lot or other real estate as security for your bank or an established and reputable building and loan association or an insurance company will take a first mortgage on good real estate. Try to borrow directly from such a source, rather than through a loan broker. He will charge you a substantial commission, which will reduce the amount you will receive, but not of what you will have to repay.

Lending companies will often charge what amounts to a brokerage, although it may be put down as a bookkeeping and credit investigation charge. At all events, find out precisely what the loan is going to cost you both in interest and in additional charges. "Shop around" for the loan, if necessary, in order to secure the most favorable interest rate and to avoid other charges, if you can.

Stocks or Bonds

If you have marketable stocks or bonds to put up as security, you can likely get a bank loan on favorable terms. If you have a well-established credit and are known to your bank as prompt pay, you may get what you want without putting up security—depending on the amount you need and for how long. Consult your banker first. If he can't accommodate you, he will recommend the best source of securing it. This recommendation, in turn, will help you to avoid the loan sharks.

You may be in danger of the loan sharks if you can't get your loan through any but the personal loan companies, which lend on the security of furniture, automobiles, jewelry, and other personal property. This does not mean that all personal loan companies are loan sharks. Far from it. There are a large number of such companies that are legitimate, operate lawfully, and charge moderate rates. But the uninitiated borrower may not be able to tell the legitimate lender from the loan shark.

In that case, you must rely on one or both of two expedients. The first and more important is to secure the name or names of reputable personal loan companies from your banker or other business friends upon whose word and sound judgment you can surely depend. The other is a careful examination of the terms offered by the loan company.

The trickster will disguise his extremely high rate of interest. To begin with, he will never tell you the rate. He will offer to lend you $200 on the basis of repaying so much per month for so many months. Then there may be a discount at the beginning, which he may call brokerage or a bookkeepings charge or a credit investigation charge. So that you won't get $200, but perhaps $160. And it is not easy to tell from the amount of the payments and their number just what the interest rate is, unless you are a bookkeeper or are good at mathematics, and unless you sit down and actually figure out the rate.

By a Staff Artist

Mrs. Eddy Is Honored By N. Y. Library Exhibit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 — Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, is numbered among the women who have helped to build America, in an exhibition of manuscripts and writings, entitled "Women in the Making of America," on view at the New York Public Library until Sept. 7.

The exhibit includes letters and other manuscripts by or concerning Jane Addams, founder of Hull House; Harriet Beecher Stowe and Louisa May Alcott, authors; Mary Lyon, principal of Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary; Julia Ward Howe, author of "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and Susan B. Anthony, suffragist, and others.

Mrs. Eddy is honored with a wall exhibit featuring a photograph of the Founder of Christian Science, together with an original autograph letter written by her in March, 1871, answering specific questions relating to Christian Science put to her by W. W. Wright of Amesbury, Mass., who, from his letter, which is also on display, was apparently the son of a clergyman, the Rev. N. R. Wright.

The first question put to Mrs. Eddy asks: "Upon what principle is your science founded?" to which she replied: "On God, the principle of man."

To the second question: "Is a knowledge of anatomy necessary to the success of the student or practitioner?" Mrs. Eddy answered: "It is a hindrance instead of a help. Anatomy, etc., belongs to knowledge; the science I teach, to God. One is the tree whereof wisdom forbade man to partake, the other the 'tree of life.'"

In answer to still another query, Mrs. Eddy wrote: "It is in acute and extreme cases that this Science is seen most clearly in its demonstration over matter."

Sideglances in Washington: Silk Propels Clerk to Fame

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cinderella: Typical of many a Government expert is Miss Elsie A. Mann, a statistician in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Two and a half weeks ago Miss Mann was just another Government clerk—specializing, it so hapened, in facts about silk. Overnight silk became front page news and Miss Mann's routine was transformed into exciting hours of conferences with Office of Production Management chiefs, queries from concerned consumers, calls from newspapers.

When silk recedes into the background with it will go Miss Mann, returning to the unobtrusive post she held for 15 years before silk became a sensational subject.

Money Conscious: Leon Henderson, Government Price Control Administrator, jingles coins in his pocket as he testifies before the House Banking and Currency Committee on price fixing legislation. Sometimes he even takes out four or five quarters and unconsciously plays with them as he talks.

Congress Quiz: Not even all members of Congress can tell the difference between a bill, a joint resolution and a concurrent resolution.

Here is the way Representative Jesse P. Wolcott (R) of Michigan distinguished them the other day.

A bill affects all people.

A joint resolution affects the machinery of Government.

A concurrent resolution affects the machinery of Congress.

Mr. Wolcott was charging Congress with misuse of the concurrent resolution lately because it alone does not require Presidential approval to become effective.

Ode to Humor: Representative Luther Patrick (D) of Alabama is having an argument with Representative D. Lane Powers (R) of New Jersey over the wisdom of being humorous in these serious days.

Climax of the debate came in Mr. Patrick's ode: "Humor is the set of springs in your automobile, the sunshine by the roadside, and the mirror in the bathroom of life.

"Disregard the bland smile or the smirking grin if you will," he advised, "but do not get snooty around the homey chuckle. It may be good for what ails you, especially when times are serious and when lawmaking is heavy business."

Rainy Day Ahead: President Roosevelt will be able to pay at least part of the high tax on his $75,000 salary next year. Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau came in to lunch the other day and brought him the first dozen $100 tax certificates designed especially to help folks save up to meet the new heavy income taxes. The President gave a $1,200 check in payment.

Douglas Plane Plant Typical Of Women's Big Defense Part

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA MONICA, Calif.—Women's part in defense is expanding right along the assembly line itself. Not only are women telephone operators, typists, secretaries in all kinds of defense factories, but they are also important cogs in the actual production of planes, automobiles, and the varied supplies sub-contracted for in myriad little factories.

Typical of the growing role for women is the experience here at Douglas Aircraft Company, where 1,300 of the 31,000 employees are women.

Most of them are, of course, in the office and clerical work. Even so much of the office work is of extremely complex nature—such as compilation of technical papers on every phase of aerodynamics.

Important Fabric Work

Chief of the production-line departments which depend upon women is the covering and upholstering division. On every one of the bombers and fighters turned out by Mr. Douglas at his factories in this area, women sew fabric on duraluminum-framed rudders, elevators, and ailerons.

These are now the only parts of modern airplanes requiring fabric: in days of old—hardly a decade ago—entire wings and fuselage of fighting planes were covered with fabric.

Virtually all the fabric sewing today is done by hand; the only exception is the use of machines to sew together pieces for a large expanse of cloth. But the cloth itself depends upon rib-stitching—making the cloth secure against filling out like a balloon when the ship takes to the air.

The smallest job in this division involves the rudder, and the midget of these requires 10 ribs, so the amount of women's hand work is comparatively large. Also involved is a reinforcement by tape, which is done by feminine hands. Further tasks include the making of patches for strengthening certain sections and the finishing of luxurious interiors of passenger planes.

One group does nothing but sew sound-proofing material on hot-air ducts. Another makes license holders, tool-kit containers, and "boots" for control mechanisms.

A Woman Pioneer in Work

One of the earliest women pioneers in aircraft manufacture is Mrs. Christina Isobelle St. Clair on the eve of her twentieth year of work for Mr. Douglas in charge of the women's division. Before she got her "permanent" job she sewed fabric on the original Douglas "Cloudster" in 1920.

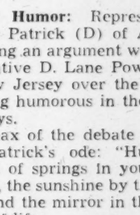
Another major task done by women is inspecting screws, sleeves, and various tubing parts.

One of the widest known women employees here is Patricia Kelly, the wife of Garland Peed who also works here. She had been in charge of the Curtiss-Wright flying school on Long Island in 1929 when she and her husband started barnstorming all over the United States in selling light planes. They began work here in 1935, in the engineering department. An aerodynamist was slated to give a lecture one day, but his script was too technical for the secretarial staff, so Miss Kelly helped arrange the Greek equations and draw the illustrations, as well as pronounce the equations and explain their application extemporaneously to the audience.

After this display of ability, she was put in charge of all technical papers, trade journals and other data coming to the engineering department—thus the Douglas Library, probably the most complete of its kind in the world, was organized.

An added task in the past year or two for Miss Kelly has been her work teaching classes twice a week to women applicants for aviation jobs. These are designed to give background knowledge of theories, terms, and principles so that future secretaries and clerks won't be too green in their new work.

With aviation still expanding more and more women are being called upon for jobs throughout the plant. Mr. Douglas, for one, is glad they are willing—and able—to meet democracy's need in such a variety of ways.

Iced Postum

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Crushing Hitler, British Economist Says, Lies in Collective Resistance

241st Coast Artillery Regiment Gets Streamer for Efficiency

Military and defense news briefs from New England:

241st Receives Honors—In colorful ceremonies at Fort Andrews this afternoon the 241st Coast Artillery Regiment was awarded a streamer for being the best regiment in the First Coast Artillery District in the period from April to July.

The streamer was fastened to the pike's head of the regimental colors by Brig. Gen. Kenneth T. Blood, Commanding Officer of the Boston Harbor Defenses. The honors were received by Lieut. Col. Raymond Brockelhurst on behalf of Col. William D. Cottam, Regimental Commander, who is attending the Coast Artillery School at Fort Munroe.

Following the award, the 1,800 men of the former National Guard regiment passed in review before General Blood and staff officers of the Harbor Defense.

Navy Yard Strikers Return—Approximately 700 workers on defense housing projects in Portsmouth, N. H., and Kittery, Maine, and on construction work at the Portsmouth Navy Yard were back at their jobs today after a one-day strike which resulted in a new work agreement. The strikers, members of the International Hod Carriers and Common Laborers Union (A.F. of L.), sought a wage increase from 62½ to 75 cents an hour. The agreement calls for the higher scale on any new projects or extension of the present projects but the lower wage will remain in effect on jobs now in progress. The strike had interrupted work on houses being built for Navy Yard workers, and delayed drydock construction.

State Guard Exercise—A theoretrical emergency will be the problem presented to the Massachusetts State Guard in the second series of summer exercises Thursday and Friday at Camp Stover, Upton. Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson announced today. The maneuvers will be supervised by Lieut. Col. Patrick F. O'Brian. Special emphasis will be placed on organization of the field staff to cope with an emergency.

26th Division Increase—The 26th Division at Camp Edwards, Mass., has requested 3,369 recruits to increase its personnel to 21,314 enlisted men, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Moore, Division Personnel Officer, announced. The soldiers will be drawn from replacement centers after they have completed 13 weeks of basic training and will be added to the Division during the next two months.

This increase will bring the division to a strength complying with the Nov. 1, 1940, "war strength" table of organization. In the last war the 26th had 26,000 men, but with the increased fire power per man, square divisions such as the Yankee Division are no longer required to reach this figure.

Advance Troops at Devens—Approximately 2,000 men of the Sixth Army Corps had reached Fort Devens today and prepared to lay out a huge camp site in the Whittemore Hill district for the additional troops to be stationed here during the war games later this month.

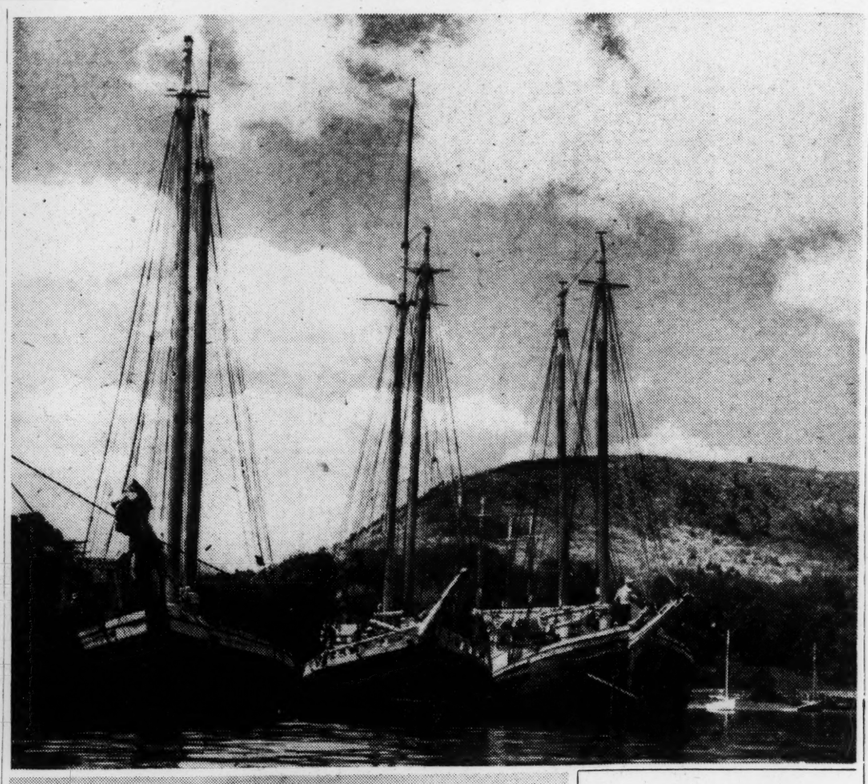
With about 10,000 men of the First Division still away from the Fort practicing beach landings in North Carolina, and the 26th Division still training at Camp Edwards, the major part of the troops are still absent.

In addition to the 101st Engineers, which arrived here yesterday from Camp Edwards, one company of the 101st Military Police Battalion from Fort Dix, N. J., and elements of the 23rd Quartermaster Regiment and 23rd Engineers, also from Edwards, are now in camp.

Ethan Allen Training—Conditioning training to prepare soldiers at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for enforced marches in Sixth Army Corps maneuvers later this month began today over a five-mile route. The hikes will be increased 2½ miles daily until the men are accustomed to marching 25 miles with packs.

Soldiers' Moonlight Sail—There's something about a soldier—hundreds of Boston girls have proved that to the satisfaction of the Cape Cod Steamship Co. Following the recent announcement that the company had donated its steamship Steel Pier for a moonlight sail tonight for the enlisted men of the Boston Harbor Defenses, the telephone in the Steamship Company offices has rung constantly with eager young ladies who wanted to be listed as passengers and dancing partners of the 800 soldiers who will sail tonight.

The girls selected, however, are coming from representative insurance companies, department stores, churches, and Army Base personnel. Four hundred girls have been invited. Arrangements for the sail were in charge of Capt. Joseph R. McCormick, morale officer.



Betty Foxwell

It's Dude Cruising Now

Summer "dude cruising" along the Maine coast in the old windjammers is becoming increasingly popular under the direction of Capt. Frank Swift, who uses Camden, Maine, as his port of hail. Above: Three of the windjammers tied up at the dock in Camden Harbor. Below: "Dude" passengers on one of the ships in Penobscot Bay watching two more of the fleet sail back to Camden after a week's cruise.

Cloudy Skies Veil Flight Of Meteors

Cloudy skies over New England blotted out the Perseid meteor shower last night and Harvard astronomers reluctantly pocketed the crisp dollar bills they had offered for photographs of what is usually one of the best sky shows of the year.

Just a bare naked-eye glimpse of two low-flying meteors through a rift in the clouds was all Harvard astronomers reported from watching into the wee hours of the morning at the University's Oak Ridge and Cambridge observatories.

But the astronomers still hope they will be able to spend some money for pictures. Dr. George Z. Dimitroff, astronomer at Oak Ridge, said that the scheduled shower of tear-shaped meteors — sometimes called "St. Lawrence's Tears"— probably will be visible another night or two and that professional and amateur sky watchers in other parts of the world, where skies were clear, may have been on the lookout for some photographic "shots."

Explaining the importance of meteor study, Dr. Dimitroff said that at present they are the only known means of determining the physical state of the upper atmosphere.

"We take pictures of meteors simultaneously from both our Cambridge and Oak Ridge observation stations. Then by triangulation methods we can figure their height which usually ranges from 60 to 100 miles."

The cameras, equipped with shutters which work 20 times a second, expose intermittently the pathway of the meteor and the length of the "streaks" exposed helps to determine the speed which grows less as the body—usually about the size of birdshot and traveling about 30 miles a second—enters the dense atmosphere of the earth.

By counting the number of meteors, which average about 15 an hour, Dr. Dimitroff said that the center of the Perseid meteor swarm could be determined. Also by computing the size, velocity, and brightness of the meteors the temperature of the atmosphere at that height may be determined, he said.

Boston Pier Wharfage Fee Under Inquiry

Whether the State will be willing to acquire and renovate two South Boston piers owned by the New Haven Railroad will depend upon whether the railroad agrees to pay higher wharfage rates at Commonwealth Pier, Herman A. McDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, indicated today.

Meeting with trustees of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, owners of the two South Boston piers, Commissioner MacDonald suggested an increase in wharfage charges at Commonwealth Pier when the emergency is over and the State recovers full use of Commonwealth Pier, now largely in the hands of the Navy.

The Railroad is now paying 10 cents a ton to the State for use of the pier under an agreement entered into in 1912. Commissioner MacDonald would raise the rate to 50 cents a ton.

Transfer of the South Boston Piers to the State and the subsequent leasing back to the New Haven, was proposed by the New Haven several weeks ago following the Navy's action in taking over Commonwealth Pier.

A bill authorizing the Department of Public Work sto purchase the piers for $1,250,000 is now pending before the Ways and Means Committee of the Legislature.

Officials of the Public Works Department have attempted for years to induce the railroad to pay a higher wharfage charge at Commonwealth Pier, but without success.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, August 13
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:30 p. m. — WRUL, 6.04mc and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc or 11.73mc) Monday through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:45 p. m.—Music for a Summer Evening.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code (for Advanced Students and Beginners).
15.13mc or 11.73mc)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program for Latin-American listeners; News; Special Features and Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc-25.26m)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tropical Moods, Viennese Ensemble, Melody Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Gordon Jenkins Orchestra; Barry Winton's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Emma Otero's Orchestra; U. S. Army Band.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish Jose Bethencourt's Rumba Orchestra, Vincent Lopez Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Two men and a Girl; Paul Rayburn's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"Calling the World"; "Empire Exchange." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 meg.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg. 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—March; News in English; HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Vernon Bartlett, M.P.: "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—9:30 p. m."Canada Calls from London"; Potpourri for French Canadians. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m., GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert by the Orquesta Progresista; TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—The Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m. News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Sir Norman Angell Sees Peril To U. S. If Nazis Crush Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALLS VILLAGE, Conn., Aug. 12—"Europe's lesson for America" is that collective resistance to violence constitutes the only effectual weapon against the Nazi "divide and conquer" aggression, according to Sir Norman Angell.

The British 1933 Nobel Peace Prize winner spoke last night before the Housatonic Valley Conference which entered its second week of meetings and round-table discussions at the Regional High School here. Dr. Carl J. Friedrich, Professor of Government at Harvard University, and Dr. William MacDonough Agar, member of the Founders Committee of the Fight for Freedom Association, also spoke on national and international political issues.

Sir Norman reminded his audience that a Nazi defeat of Russia would bring Hitler "within actual sight of American soil across a 20-mile channel"; that a Nazi defeat of England would, by blackmail and the establishment of a "Vichy" puppet government, give Hitler command of the sea, "which America would not tolerate."

The Penalty of Disunion

"The Nazi has conquered some 20 nations because each insisted that though it would fight to defend its own soil, it would not fight for others," said Sir Norman. "Adherence to this principle delivered all the 20 over to Hitler's mercy. Because the 20 would not hang together, Hitler has been able to hang them separately."

Hitler has realized far more clearly than the democracies have ever done, continued Sir Norman, that ideas are the foundation of action—or of inaction. The Nazi Party, completely without arms at first, got at the thought of its country and then rose to power.

"It was not necessary for Hitler's purpose to convert either the German people or the people of Europe as a whole to Nazi ideals in order to deliver them into the power of the Nazi Party," said Sir Norman. "It was enough if he could use ideas to prevent any unity or common action against him. His prewar propaganda in France was never directed to making the French people favorable to Germany; it sufficed for his purpose if he could make them unfavorable to Britain."

Hitler Knew How to Work

Sir Norman went on to point out that Hitler found it necessary to imbue not the whole French people with Anglo-phobia or anti-semitism but merely enough of the populace to produce "divided counsels, confusions, delay, indecisions, and postponements on the part of the French Government." Thus Hitler was able to take the initiative in action while his victims took what action they did separately and at the wrong time.

Dr. Friedrich said that if Germany lost the war, the United States "wants to see that justice doesn't get lost in the shuffle."

"A great many people are satisfied with getting rid of Hitler," he asserted. "But what sort of peace are we going to make? We are told by the leaders of the British Government that it will be a negotiated peace. What will they negotiate?

"Today the whole framework of German Government has been so warped that even if Hitler were destroyed tomorrow, the German Nation would have no governmental machinery capable of working under a democracy," Dr. Friedrich continued. "Yet what are we going to do? Divide Germany? Divide her how?

"Our failure to answer these problems (at the end of the World War) brought us to our present state of affairs."

Cooler Weather For New England

The Boston Weather Bureau today issued the following extended New England forecast for the period 7:30 p. m. today to 7:30 p. m. Aug. 16:

The temperature during the next four days will average two to six degrees below normal. Normals for the period are Boston 70, New Haven 71, Nantucket and Burlington 68, Portland and Concord 67, and Eastport 61. Moderately cool weather tomorrow will be followed by a rising trend Aug. 14 and Aug. 15 and by a tendency toward cooler again by late Aug. 16.

Rainfall will total heavy, more than seven-tenths of an inch, falling as general rain on the night of Aug. 14 and on Aug. 15, and as scattered showers in the mountains of northern New England Aug. 16.

Massachusetts Local Quotas For New Draft Call Released

Massachusetts State Headquarters for Selective Service today released the following quotas of men to be inducted into the Army of the United States between Sept. 3 and Sept. 11 by Massachusetts local board in answer to Call No. 16 from First Corps Area Headquarters.

A total of 1,321 men will be furnished under this call.

Following is a list of the local boards together with the number of men to be inducted and the date and place of induction.

At Boston, Sept. 3, 1941

Cambridge	45	14	Lawrence	80	15
Cambridge	46	13	Lawrence	81	15
Cambridge	47	12	Malden	92	8
Cambridge	48	6	Newburyport	111	12
Lawrence	79	18			

At Springfield

Chicopee	52	3	Holyoke	78	9
Holyoke	77	10			

At Boston, Sept. 4, 1941

Brookline	44	2	Norwood	119	14
Leominster	83	12	Peabody	121	5
Malden	93	4	Plymouth	124	3
Marshfield	95	7	Revere	128	6
Medford	96	4	Revere	129	8
Medford	98	5	Somerset	138	8
Methuen	100	5	Watertown	154	2
Middleboro	101	13	Watertown	155	3
No. Attleboro	116	12			

At Springfield

Lee	82	10	Springfield	142	10
Northampton	117	2			

At Boston, Sept. 5, 1941

Quincy	125	15	Worcester	165	5
Quincy	126	12	Worcester	166	5
Quincy	127	11	Worcester	167	10
Somerville	134	3	Worcester	168	6
Somerville	136	7	Worcester	169	7
Waltham	150	2	Worcester	170	11
Waltham	151	5	Worcester	171	10
Worcester	164	6			

At Springfield

Palmer	120	8	W. Springfield	158	16

At Boston, Sept. 6, 1941

New Bedford	107	13	Saugus	132	1
New Bedford	108	10	Somerville	133	15
New Bedford	109	9	Somerville	135	10
New Bedford	110	12	Swampscott	146	8
Newton	112	6	Taunton	147	10
Newton	113	3	Taunton	148	10
Newton	114	3	Wakefield	149	1
Salem	130	1	Edgartown	173	2
Salem	131	2			

At Springfield

Chicopee	151	5	Southbridge	137	19

At Boston, Sept. 8, 1941

Boston	33	5	Grafton	72	12
Boston	34	8	Groton	74	11
Boston	35	6	Lynn	88	10
Boston	37	13	Lynn	89	14
Boston	38	11	Lynn	90	14
Brookline	43	7	Lynn	91	14
Fitchburg	67	11	Milford	102	3
Fitchburg	68	7	Needham	106	3
Gardner	70	6			

At Springfield

Athol	6	7	Springfield	143	11
Greenfield	73	7			

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Boston Is to See an Exhibit Showing N. E. Defense Effort

The entire 13 show windows of the R. H. White Company of Boston will be given over beginning Thursday to a graphic display of New England's National Defense Efforts, it has been announced by Lieut. Col. John L. Rice, Corps Area Recruiting Officer. The exhibit will continue through Aug. 22.

Six of the windows will be devoted to enlargements of the storied regimental crests of Army units, whose heraldry is based upon many incidents of past battles and heroic exploits. These enlargements are being painted in oils by members of the WPA Massachusetts Art Project. There will also be a display of 300 original regimental crests of almost every New England Army unit.

Another window will show the workings, results, and plans of both the Army Recruiting Service, the Selective Service System, and the functions of the New England Flying Cadet Committee.

A collection of historic armament from the War Museum of the Springfield Armory will fill another window in the great display, showing the development of rifles and other weapons through the ages.

Two phases of Army Air Corps work will be particularly represented. In one window there will be a pair of the latest airplane engines and other airplane equipment, presented through the courtesy of the New England Aircraft School, one of the private schools to which Army men are sent for specialized training.

The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and the Women's Defense School will present a window showing what has been accomplished in the preparation of civilian defense. A showing of the various Army uniforms and insignia will occupy another window.

WPA Contributes to Defense

By a Staff Photographer

She Paints Regimental Crests

This artist, one of several members of the WPA's Massachusetts Art Project, is working on regimental crests to be displayed in the windows of R. H. White Company as a feature of the National Defense Show Aug. 14 through Aug. 22.

Hub Society Girls Ready to 'Save'

The Silk and Gasoline-Saving Marchers Club, of society girls, has applied for official standing with the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, it was announced today. Application for formal sponsorship by the Public Safety Committee was made by Miss Ann Howard, President and Official Greeter of the Club, more formally known as the "Savers."

The girls formed their Club as part of the civilian attempt to save gasoline and silk stockings. They have indicated their willingness to forego "the other things that are bound to be listed as defense materials."

Miss Howard said that her group had already been requested to "greet" two other groups who will walk in lisle stockings to save gasoline and silk.

1,800 Mill Operatives In Lawrence Idle

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 12 (AP)—Approximately 1,800 operatives in the Arlington Mills were idle today as a result of a walkout Friday of 200 wool washers.

J. Sime Mercer, Resident Manager of the mill, said all combing room workers on the first shift were on the job but that there would not be enough scoured wool for the second and third shifts.

At Boston, Sept. 9, 1941

Boston	27	7	Fall River	62	13
Boston	28	13	Fall River	63	12
Boston	29	13	Fall River	64	8
Boston	30	3	Fall River	65	10
Boston	31	12	Framingham	69	2
Boston	32	29	Gloucester	71	3
Clinton	53	11	Haverhill	75	4
Concord	54	7	Haverhill	76	6
Danvers	55	4	Lowell	84	8
Dedham	56	12	Lowell	85	3
Everett	59	8	Lowell	86	3
Fairhaven	60	9	Lowell	87	8
Fall River	61	9			

At Springfield

Adams	1	7	Springfield	145	7
Spencer	139	16	Webster	156	13

At Boston, Sept. 10, 1941

Amesbury	2	12	Boston	19	14
Andover	3	11	Boston	20	13
Arlington	4	5	Boston	21	4
Arlington	5	5	Boston	22	1
Attleboro	7	10	Boston	23	12
Barnstable	8	5	Boston	24	6
Belmont	9	1	Boston	26	7
Beverly	10	5	Boston	36	1
Billerica	11	5	Braintree	39	12
Boston	12	17	Brockton	40	7
Boston	13	4	Brockton	41	14
Boston	14	4	Brockton	42	10
Boston	15	17	Chelsea	49	5
Boston	16	10	Chelsea	50	3
Boston	17	7	Milton	103	1
Boston	18	7			

At Springfield

North Adams	115	12	Springfield	144	6
Pittsfield	122	9	Ware	153	7
Pittsfield	123	12			

At Boston, Sept. 11, 1941

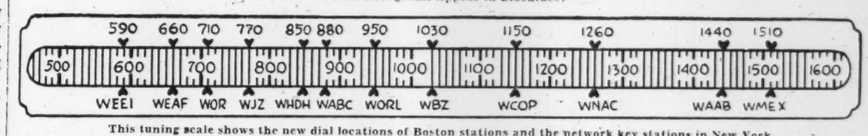
Northbridge	118	13	Whitman	160	14
Walpole	152	12	Woburn	163	7
Weymouth	159	14	Nantucket	172	2

At Springfield

Springfield	140	9			

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Swing Serenade	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves-Philadel-	Sports and music
3:15	"Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	phia Nationals baseball	Sports and music
3:30	News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	game	Sports and music
3:45	"In Transition"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Braves-Philadel-	Sports and music
4:00	Around the Hub	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	phia Nationals baseball	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"Music in the Air"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Braves-Philadel-	Consolairs
4:45	Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	phia Nationals game	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Children's story	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	From A to Z in Novelty	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk.	"Drama Behind News"	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	"Wings Over Jordan	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00	"Sifting the News"	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15	Rob't F. Wagner, Jr.	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	NYA Speaker; Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Frank Blair, news	Richard Saylinger
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Menken in	Jimmy Lytell's Orch	"Confidentially Yours"	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	"Second Husband"	"This Man's Army"	"Concert Miniatures"	"Inside Sports"	Hillbilly Music
8:00	"Court of Missing	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	WMEX Drama Shop;
8:15	Heirs"; drama	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	vocalists; chorus	Jimmie Parrette's Orch	"Essays in Drama"
8:30	"First Nighter";	"For America We Sing"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Civilian Defense Prgrm.
8:45	sketch: E. Davis	"For America We Sing"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	CCC Program
9:00	"We, the People";	"Bringing Up Father"	Frank Crumit and Julia	George Duffy's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:15	interviews; music	"Bringing Up Father"	Sanderson's Quiz	Jack Starr Hunt	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to the Na-	"News Here and Abroad"	"Hap Hazard Show"	News Service	Variety Hour
9:45	tion	Ted Steele's Orchestra	"Hap Hazard Show"	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or-	Tribute to America's Ne-	"A Date With Judy,"	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	gro Soldiers, NBC orch;	starring Ann Gillis	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30	Juan Arvizu	talk by Gen. Marshall	"College Humor"; variety;	"History of Curtiss-	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Story Drama, by Olmstead	soloists; orchestra	Wright Corp." Drama	"I'm an American
11:00	Weather; Master	News; music	News Service	Charles Chandler's Orch.	"Dance Digest"
11:15	Works of Music	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:30	Music; Michael Lor-	Want"; recordings	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Ralph Barlow's Orch.	"Day's End"; music
11:45	ing's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	The Beverly Twins	"Day's End"; News

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**The World Today**	Chet Gaylord	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Talbot	Morning Toast	Morning Watch	"Pot Exchange"	"Pot Exchange"
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Mornine	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	Post Exchange
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"	Toast	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00	Bill Elliott, songs	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized News	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	Joan Adams	"Julia Blake"; drama	"RFD Melodies"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	Joan Adams	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	Choir Loft, organ	"Your Morning Pick-
9:45	Hymn Recital	Shopping talk	Musical Roundup	Concert Internationale	Up" orchestra
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Arthur Godfrey	Bess Johnson	Bess Johnson	Fashion talk
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical Early Edition	Hardy Ames
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk.	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bachelor's Children"	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Prescott Presents"	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	You"
11:00	"Treat Time"	Mildred W. Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	B. S. Bercovici, news	Beauty Hints
11:15	"Man I Married"	"Church in Wildwood"	"Pepper Young's Family"	"Don Astute"	Letter Quest
11:30	"Big Sister"; sketch	Two Men and a Girl	"The Goldbergs"	Melody Strings	Songs Out of the Past
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	Gene and Glenn	John B. Hughes, News	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Gwen Williams, songs	Musical Roundup	Dept. of Agriculture	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; talks;	Musical Roundup	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	music	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	"Woman in White"	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Words on the Air"	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Religious Program
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Religious Program
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Army Twin Pianists	"Light of the World"	First baseball game, Bos-	Ann Demetrian, songs
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"; sk.	Network Program	"Mystery of Ambergris"	ton Braves-New York	Bernard Levitow's Orch.
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Into the Light," drama	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Giants	John Kiley, Console
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	First baseball game, Bos-	News Service
3:00	News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"; sk.	"Against the Storm"	ton Braves-New York	Sports and music
3:15	"Treasury of Song"	Honeymoon Hill; sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Giants; sketch	Sports and music
3:30	News; Sketchbook	John's Other Wife; sk.	"The Guiding Light"	Baseball Interviews	Sports and music
3:45	Children Are People	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Second baseball game	Sports and music
4:00	Around the Hub	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Braves - New	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Accent on Music	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	York Giants	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Accent on Music	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Second baseball game,	John Kiley, organ
4:45	Edna Smith	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boston Braves - New	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	Ireene Wicker Stories	"Home of the Brave"	York Giants	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Wings Over Jordan	"Don Winslow"; News	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Bill Henry Calling	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	News Review	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Frank Blair, News	"About Today"; drama
7:15	Lanny Ross, Songs	Mr. Keen; sketch	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek";	Midweek Function	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	comedy drama	Midweek Function	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Waltz Time
8:00	Grand Central Sta-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15	tion	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	Song Spinners	Attuck's Chorus
8:30	"Dr. Christian";	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey	Boake Carter	Defense Program
8:45	drama: Elm. Davis	night"; dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	Web Tilton, songs; organ	"Bringing Up Parents"
9:00	"Treasury Hour";	Frontline Headlines	Quizzer Baseball," Budd	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Millions for De-	"Meet the Band"	Hulick, m. c.	From London; J. Steele	Album
9:30	fense; speakers;	News Here and Abroad	"Mr. District Attorney";	News Service	Pages From the Classical
9:45	orchestra	Ted Steele's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Album
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Allen Roth's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's College of	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	Allen Roth's Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	Danger Is My Business'	Roly Rogers' Orchestra

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Parents Led Author Into Right Paths

If she hadn't told "stories" of the kind for which little children are severely reprimanded at the age of six, Helen Clark Fernald believes she would not today be the author of the books for juveniles for which she is well known.

Day after day she would come home with dramatic accounts of things she had "seen" and which her parents know she was making up out of a vivid childish imagination. Her mother punished her and endeavored to show her the error of her ways, but the stories still flowed glibly from her tongue. Finally, her father hit upon the plan of encouraging her to write them down when she had such tales to tell and to adhere strictly to fact in her verbal accounts of what she had seen and done.

This method, says Mrs. Fernald, not only taught her to differentiate between fact and fiction for herself, but also made it natural, for her to put her thoughts on paper.

Native of Kansas

She was born in the little town of Chetopa, Kan., and reared in Kansas City, Mo., where her parents moved later. One of her books, "Smoke Blows West," was written from a manuscript of her father's recounting his own experiences in the West at the time of the building of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad through Kansas.

She began writing "for publication," she says laughingly, at the age of 10 when she won a prize offered by the St. Nicholas Magazine. Her writing for a commercial market started after her three children were born. She managed to find time for it in addition to caring for her family and she still does. She has a daughter in prep school, one son who is a member of the staff of the Springfield Republican and another who is a junior at Cornell.

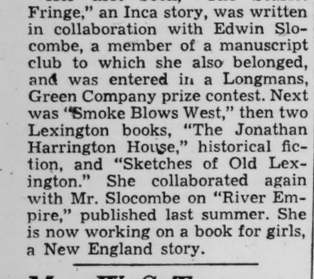
She writes from eight in the morning until one in the afternoon, when she is working on a book, and guards her seclusion with a "Do Not Disturb" sign or something equivalent. This, however, results in whispered conferences outside the door, which are more distracting, she says, than having someone burst right in with the announcement that the washing machine doesn't work or that there is a man at the door to sell green soap. A car is the only place of complete refuge, says this genial author, and as long as the weather is mild she frequently goes off on a quiet road, parks in a pleasant spot, brings her "portable" from under its cover and does her writing there undisturbed.

Her first book, "The Scarlet Fringe," an Inca story, was written in collaboration with Edwin Slocombe, a member of a manuscript club to which she also belonged, and was entered in a Longmans, Green Company prize contest. Next was "Smoke Blows West," then two Lexington books, "The Jonathan Harrington House," historical fiction, and "Sketches of Old Lexington." She collaborated again with Mr. Slocombe on "River Empire," published last summer. She is now working on a book for girls, a New England story.

Mrs. W. S. Tower Entertains 'Grads'

Mrs. W. S. Tower, of Racing Beach Avenue, Falmouth, Mass., is entertaining more than 40 Wellesley College alumnae from Cape Cod at her home this afternoon in memory of Katherine Lee Bates, born in Falmouth Aug. 12, 1859. Miss Bates spent her girlhood in Falmouth, was graduated from Wellesley in 1880, and was associated with the department of English literature at Wellesley from 1885 to 1929.

Honor guests will be members of the classes of '79 and '80 summering on Cape Cod, and will include Mrs. Frederick Gifford, Mrs. Walter O. Luscombe, and Miss Florence Fish, all of Woods Hole, and members of the first class at Wellesley.



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Europe's Wars Are Far Away

Mrs. John Jaskiel (left) and Mrs. Agatha Lubas (center) both of Salem, Mass., calling at the International Institute, Boston, for an interview with Helena Smolenska, Polish Secretary.

Hub's International Institute Is a Touch of Europe at Peace

By Jessie Ash Arndt

New England Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A sample of Europe that is at peace may be found during the active season at the International Institute, 190 Beacon Street, Boston. There, more than 35 nationalities meet to sing and dance and play together as friends and Americans.

Just now, the Institute is co-operating with the Committee on Public Welfare and Health of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, in the defense program, helping with recreation for soldiers and sailors in and near Boston. Miss Patricia Parmelee, who was director of the American Common at the New York World's Fair and was associated with the American Women's Mobilization in the World War, represents the Institute as a member of the subcommittee on dances and social events. Already, two large service dances have been held at its headquarters, and the service men at Fort Devens have invited girls from the Institute as their guests at a special dance at the fort. An international entertainment is being planned at Fort Banks, and every week the Institute provides girls and chaperones for dances at the various near-by posts.

A few of the girls are foreign-born, many are the daughters of foreign-born parents, all proud of being Americans and glad to do their bit in the recreation program in connection with national defense.

Miss Blackwell Leads

Miss Marion Blackwell is Executive Secretary of the Institute, which was started here in 1924 under the late Miss Georgia Ely, at 12 Newbury Street. In 1930 it moved from there to its present home, which was then the Girls' City Club. The use of this building was given to the Institute until 1937, when it purchased the house. Miss Ely served as Executive Director until this date, when Mrs. Phister Cowin, a member of the Board, took charge for a year before Miss Blackwell became Director. Previously, Miss Blackwell had directed the International Institute in Buffalo for 10 years; before that she had been in charge of three departments of the Cornell Clinic in New York, and previous to that had directed the International Institute in Honolulu.

The first Institute was organized in New York City at the time of the peak of immigration, in 1910, she said, when approximately 1,000,000 immigrants a year were pouring into the United States. The Y. W. C. A., seeing the need of doing something for the foreign-born women, began this work under Mrs. Edith Terry Bremer, who is now Director of the national headquarters, The Institute of Immigrant Welfare. There are now 20 institutes, including that in Boston, under this head and no longer affiliated with the Y. W. C. A., and 18 still under the "Y. W."

"It does not matter to us how they are affiliated," Miss Blackwell explained, "so long as the work is carried on."

The International Tinge

Within the Institute here are 16 nationality clubs and nine international groups in which more than 35 nationalities are represented.

The nationality clubs are all self-organized and self-governed and provide leadership among their own people as well as opportunity for the intermingling of the different nationalities. Every Institute project has an international committee. There is an interclub council, which sponsors two projects yearly, the larger being the May carnival. This season's was held at Cedar Hill, with 500 attending. It was an all-day outing for members and their families, with a program of folk dances and songs in the afternoon and a barn dance in the evening.

On the Board of Directors, 17 nationalities are represented with Robert W. Loomis, President. The Senior Advisory Council of International Women comprises 21 nationalities, with Mrs. Hercules Perataskis, Chairman. On the Junior Advisory Committee are young men and women of 16 nationalities with Emil Trisovsky, Chairman. The "nationalities" in each case include old American stock.

Among the nationality clubs are the Armenian Scientific Association and an Armenian women's welfare group; the Estonian Club, which includes cultural, recreational, and welfare activities and a chorus; the French Club, which has been active in raising money to aid orphans and evacuees; two Greek Mothers' Clubs, carrying on educational programs and training for citizenship among their members; the Hungarian Club, a mutual benefit group; the Italian Club, a social and cultural group which also has a chorus; Norwegian Club, a social and philanthropic organization which always includes a yearly program to raise money for the Institute. The German Club is the only one temporarily discontinued, due to the war.

There are also the Polish Red Cross group, Polish singing and folk dance group, and the Polish Students' Association—the oldest in the United States. This association with other similar ones in the United States is co-operating in a movement initiated by the Czech students to keep alive the culture of their countries and develop Slavic interests.

A Folk Dance Group

There is a Portuguese group that has cultural and recreational meetings; a Swedish folk dance and social group; Swiss Woman's Club, which meets regularly and, with the French Club, is among the oldest at the Institute, and a Syrian Woman's Club, with cultural and recreational programs.

The International Folk Dance Group, under the direction of Mme. Letitia Brugnani, not only presents dances of many countries and is in demand for programs, but also encourages folk dancing in the organizations before which it performs.

Every third Friday, from September to May, the International Junior Group sponsors an "international evening" at the Institute. There is also an afternoon international cultural program, in charge of a different nationality club monthly.

Assistance to foreign-born in solving various problems is given through the services of Mrs. Jeannette Melton, case work supervisor, and nationality case workers. Other members of the staff, in addition to Miss Blackwell and Miss Parmelee, are: Miss Alfrieda M. Mosher, membership and publications Secretary, who edits the "International Beacon," monthly publication of the Institute, and also lectures on international topics. Miss Aspasia Kyrides, who came as a refugee from Smyrna in 1921, Greek Secretary; Miss Helena Smolenska, who was in Warsaw during the bombing in 1939, Polish Secretary; Miss Olga S. Nicholaevsky, who came as a refugee in 1920, Russian Secretary; Mrs. Alice E. Coggeshall, an American, who is office Secretary; Miss Olga Znamensky, a Russian, clinical worker, and Miss Ida Angelietta, Italian worker.

Mrs. Paul Pigors is volunteer director of a program service recently organized to provide speakers, dance groups, and other entertainers from the Institute for other clubs.

Statler TISSUE

44% Softer and Whiter

Marion Blackwell

Executive Secretary of the International Institute, at her desk at the headquarters, 190 Beacon Street, Boston.

G.O.P. Women Of Mass. Name Club New Aids

Several new committees have just been appointed for the coming season by department heads of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts.

Miss Margaret A. Dunn, of Roxbury, director of the finance department of the Club, has named to serve with her, Mrs. W. A. Irving of Peabody, Miss Sarah Walmsley of Boston, Miss Signe Wilbas of Quincy, Miss Helen P. Margesson of Dorchester, Miss Rachel Morse of Taunton, Mrs. Henry P. Claussen of Wellesley Hills and Miss Ellen J. Cox of Newtonville.

Mrs. George K. Woolworth, of Brookline, director of the Club's art and library department, has announced on her committee for 1941-1942, Mrs. William K. Cook of Wellesley Hills, Miss Rosamond Coolidge of Watertown, Mrs. Charles Eliot Guild of Milton and Mrs. Lewis W. Hicks of Wellesley.

Mrs. Ralph Tyler, of Springfield, Chairman of the Hampden County Committee of the Club, has appointed a large committee to assist her in the work of her county. The members are: Miss M. Alice Perry, Mrs. Luise Mason, Mrs. Helen Clarkson, all of Springfield; Mrs. Myron G. Smith of West Springfield, Miss Ethel Craig and Miss Stella Olka of Chicopee, Mrs. Florence Heiman of Southwick, Mrs. Clifford Hunt and Mrs. Stuart Giles of Longmeadow, Mrs. William Mabb of Agawam, Mrs. Alice Hoyt of Ludlow, Mrs. Elsie Gemlin and Mrs. Paul Vincent of Holyoke, and Mrs. Malcolm McGowan of Westfield.

Brookline Club's Red Cross Unit

A group of from 15 to 20 members of the Brookline Woman's Club, comprising the club's Red Cross Unit has to its credit 1,500 pieces of sewing and 600 knitted garments for war relief.

The unit was formed in January, 1940, and at first the members did only knitting, taking their work home with them. Later, sewing was undertaken and the women then began to meet at Whitney Hall every Tuesday from 10 a. m., to 4:30 p. m., bringing their electric sewing machines along.

Mrs. Albion L. White, the chairman, is proud of the production record of the unit considering its comparatively small membership. Many members of the club who were working with church groups when it was formed, continued in these and this accounts for the small number in the club unit.

Mrs. John A. Jennings, a member of the State Federation War Relief Committee, works with the unit frequently. Mrs. Walter H. Woods, Chairman of the State Committee, who is also a member of the Brookline Club, is unable to work with the local group because of the heavy demands of her State chairmanship.

Dancing in Leisure Hours

Clotilde Anton (left) and Irene Sivachek Litte, two members of Czech group at the Institute, illustrating one of the picturesque folk dances of their country.

Boston Altrusans Preparing Wellspring of Job Guidance

"Every worker is a goldfish in a bowl," says Teresa Fitzpatrick, circulation manager of The Atlantic Monthly, "judged by the elevator operator, the telephone operator, and the associate at the next desk as well as by the head of the department." Miss Fitzpatrick and members of her committee in the Altrusa Club of Boston are now engaged in preparing a booklet, "Current Notes on Women at Work," for the guidance of young men looking toward business or professional careers. It will comprise outlines made by members of the Club of the training and background required for success in the 50 different fields in which they hold executive positions.

The foreword will discuss qualities essential for advancement in any field. The foremost of these, according to Miss Fitzpatrick, is "a spirit of complete co-operation; a willingness to do the most menial task when called upon."

Taking the Next Rung Up

The person with such a quality is naturally the one to whom the head of a department will turn when extra pressure arises, and the one who will naturally be offered an opportunity to take the next step up when there is an opening.

Illustrating the importance of intense interest in one's work and a desire to give the most possible service, Miss Fitzpatrick declared that without this no amount of accuracy would get one far. A stenographer, she said, may take dictation well, seldom have errors in her letters, but if she is first on the elevator at 5 o'clock and always returns from lunch with less alacrity than that with which she left, she need not be surprised if her neighbor, more interested in her work than in the time she gets through, is given a "break" when there is one.

To achieve in their jobs, young people should "burn" with enthusiasm for them, Miss Fitzpatrick declared.

It is well to have a cultural background—which implies college training—she said, but she advised stenography and typewriting also as a key to more responsible positions in many fields. With these unlocking the door, the wholehearted co-operation and service is the oil on the hinges that swings it wide, she believes.

Questionnaires Now Out

Questionnaires now in the hands of Boston Altrusans call for information as to what positions are open for women in their occupations; the present outlook for women in their fields in Boston and this vicinity and the general outlook; the qualities and training required; whether the occupations are becoming easier or more difficult to enter; the chances of achievement of success and the reasons and recommendations as to the procedure for a beginner in the different fields.

The questionnaire also asks each member of the Boston Altrusa Club for her own business biography, listing her training both undergraduate and advanced, degrees (if any), and various positions held, and asks, "What made you eligible for your occupation? Would the same qualifications make a person eligible today?"

The final question is: "In your occupation, is a college degree (a) necessary? (b) of special special value? (c) of no importance in itself?"

A similar booklet was issued by the Club in 1932, and was used by colleges, universities, and high high schools all over the United States. It was also used extensively by vocational centers. Announcements were made in student publications of its availability.

During the depression years, it was deemed unwise to issue a second booklet, but this season, on the proposal of Miss Corinne V. Loomis of Boston, Governor of District I of Altrusa International, it is being done again. A nominal charge of 10 cents a copy is made to cover part of the cost of publication. The remainder comes out of the Club funds. Requests for the forthcoming booklet, which will be off the press "at the turn of the year," should be made to Miss Fitzpatrick.

Revocations Rise, Car Fatalities Fall

Automobile accident fatalities in Massachusetts during July dropped almost to a 20-year minimum as the number of licenses revoked for drunken driving reached a record high, Frank A. Goodwin, States Registrar of Motor Vehicles, announces.

The Registry office revoked 761 licenses on grounds that their owners had been driving while intoxicated. This is the largest number ever taken away in a single month in the history of Massachusetts, Mr. Goodwin states.

Revocations or suspensions for speeding totaled 2,270 in July, the Registrar says.

Fatal accidents on Bay State highways during July numbered 43, only two more than the minimum for the past 20 years, set in 1938, says the Registrar. This record was set "notwithstanding an increase of more than 60,000 motor vehicles on the road," he adds. "Massachusetts' record is getting progressively better, despite the fact that fatalities since Jan. 1 total 354 or 65 more than the same period last year," Registrar Goodwin concludes.

Winnecunnet Benefit Mornings

The second of a series of four Midsummer Mornings, sponsored for the benefit of Camp Winnecunnet of the Y. W. C. A. at Vineyard Haven, will be held Thursday at the home of Mrs. Fred W. Rust on Jerusalem Road, Cohasset. Dwight Hutchinson will speak on "But New Englanders Don't Cry."

On Aug. 21, Carl Cate will be the speaker at the home of Mrs. Lee P. Stack on Main Street, Hingham, at another of the series.

The final Morning will be at the home of Mrs. Richard Fuller of Scituate, Aug. 28. They opened last week at the home of Mrs. Eben Ellison of Duxbury, when Alice Dixon Bond discussed current books.

Mrs. Richard Fuller and Mrs. Sydney M. Harrison, both former Presidents of the Y. W. C. A., are co-chairmen of the meetings, assisted by Mrs. George Willard Smith, Mrs. Philip Benson, and Mrs. Henry F. Russell, all of whom are active in the Boston Y. W. C. A.

Maine Rain Halts Fires

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 12 (AP)—Last night's rain helped Maine's forest fire situation in some regions, bringing under control a large blaze in the Togue Pond section of Millinocket, but wood fires continued to break out today in other sections.

Vermont Has Milk Surplus, But Prices Still Go Up

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 12 — Although Vermont has more cows than people the delicious lacteal fluid they produce in surplus quantities is subject to similar price advances in Vermont as in consumer areas in other States. Increased prices for local and wholesale distributors have been approved in many markets throughout the State by the State Milk Control Board within the week and hearings are scheduled for this week in several other communities.

Price advances of from one to two cents a quart in the wholesale price of milk and an average of one cent a quart for retail sale went into effect this week in the Montpelier, Morrisville, Ludlow, Cavendish, White River Junction and St. Johnsbury markets, with proportionate increases in the wholesale and retail prices of cream. In most cases the price of milk delivered at the door increased from 11 to 12 cents per quart. In Burlington, Vermont's largest city, the price was advanced to 13 cents.

In every instance the price increases were not protested by consumer groups although opportunity was offered at the various hearings held by the Milk Control Board.

University Program

A concrete fiscal plan for lifting the University of Vermont from its $900,000 slough of despond has been forwarded to Gov. William H. Wills by a special alumni committee of ten which has been working separately from the general committee recently appointed by Governor Wills from leaders in industry, agricultural and civil life. Although details of the plan have not been made public, it is said that it would, through a policy of retrenchment and orderly retirement of present obligations, make further assistance from the General Assembly unnecessary at this time and obviate the necessity of calling the lawmakers into special session.

Strictly speaking, the University of Vermont is not a State controlled institution. The University itself is a private corporation and has been from the days of Ira Allen, its founder. Only through its College of Agriculture has the State direct representation on its Board of Trustees, although the State makes appropriations for scholarships which are distributed through senatorial appointment, and for direct financial aid to the College of Medicine.

There are two schools of thought regarding the University, both of which have become particularly vocal since the current financial plight of the University has become public property. One would continue the corporation as a private enterprise and the other would have the University as a whole taken over entirely by the State. Heretofore, on many occasions, the late Dr. Guy W. Bailey, President of the University, fought State control and supervision, although he sought State financial aid at various times, particularly for the College of Medicine.

Rapid over-expansion of the University is regarded as largely responsible for present financial troubles. An example of this is the completion this summer of the $1,250,000 Administration Building, money for which was bequeathed by the late Senator Waterman of Colorado. Additional operating expenses for this building will be approximately $12,000 a year and added to an already overstrained budget, is just one of the items which go toward making an approximately $200,000 deficit in current operating expenses.

Although recognizing the private status of the University, Vermonters, generally, feel a closer regard for the institution that bears the State's name, than for other colleges in Vermont. The State, however, has in the past been equally liberal with other collegiate institutions in providing scholarship and other aids.

Farm groups have been particularly concerned about the future of the College of Agriculture which is more directly tied in with authority and control of the State. The Vermont State Farm Bureau has been active in seeking a solution of the whole financial problem of the University. Its Executive Committee has met with Governor Wills and his advisers on the University's affairs and has been working closely with both the alumni committee and the special committee named by the governor. Should it be found necessary for the State to take a greater controlling and financial interest in the University, this group would be the most powerful one of all in pursuading the General Assembly to fall into line.

Vermont Celebrates

Governors of five States have definitely accepted invitations to attend the climactical sesqui-centennial celebration of the entrance of Vermont into the Union, which will be held at the State capital the last week end in August. These include the guest speaker, Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, Gov. Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire, Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island, Gov. Robert A. Hurley of Connecticut and Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland. Definite word is expected this week from governors of several other States who have tentatively accepted the invitation of Governor Willis to attend.

The sesqui-centennial parade scheduled for Saturday will feature more than 29 bands and drum corps from all parts of Vermont, historical floats entered by widely scattered Vermont communities, home guard detachments from several Vermont cities and the artillery band and a military unit from Fort Ethan Allen. Local committees are active on arrangements for the sesqui-centennial ball which will be held in the municipal auditorium in the adjacent city of Barre.

Teachers' Pensions

A compilation of the successful working of the Teachers' Retirement system in Vermont, made by State Secretary Mrs. Charlotte L. Merriman, of Montpelier, discloses that of the 33 such systems in the country Vermont is one of two which provides for annual contributions by the State equal to the amount of money invested by the teacher. New Hampshire, the other state which uses a matching system of this type, followed very closely the Vermont retirement program in setting up its own.

In Massachusetts and in other states, the retirement program provides for a state contribution equal to the teacher's investment, but the money is not appropriated until the teacher retires. If he retires before the statutory age limit, he receives no more than his own investment, with interest.

In other States having retirement systems, according to Mrs. Merriman, members buy their annuities based on double their contributions, but have the credit of the State rather than a fund under the control of the Retirement Board as surety for payment. More than one State system so set up has defaulted in payment of annuities, the record shows. Since 1919 when the Vermont system was established, there has never been a defaulted bond. The only losses sustained by the fund in Vermont were in funds accumulated in savings accounts preparatory to payments of benefits at the time of the 1933 bank holiday.

Last year approximately one man teacher in every four and one woman teacher in every six were active members of the retirement association. Last year there were 91 retired members receiving $30,512 in annuities.

Japan Needs Coal

Increased needs of the steel industry of Japan are held responsible for that country's current coal shortage. Larger quantities of coal have been needed to work low-grade iron ore in the steel industries. The Government is reported to be drafting a five-year coal production increase program, providing heavier subsidies to mining companies.

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Nazis Claim Advance to Black Sea

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, Aug. 12

Flying units of German panzer divisions have pursued Soviet armies of the Ukraine to the Black Sea coast at several points, Nazi military sources said, partly isolating the Red Army units cornered to the west.

The points along the Black Sea coast at which the panzer units have arrived were not divulged by these sources, but earlier it was reported the Germans were driving to objectives east of Ochakov, a small Black Sea port 40 miles east of Odessa, the big naval base.

All Soviet troops in those areas and farther west toward the Dniester were said in these earlier reports to be virtually trapped.

Attack by Air

Rail facilities in the whole area were reported demoralized as the Luftwaffe pounded at everything moving. The Russians were said to be trying to escape by sea.

While the Russians conceded that their forces were being hard-pressed both on the north and the south of the line—around Leningrad and Kiev—they described the fighting as still in progress in the same sectors as before.

The key battle zones were given as Korosten, 80 miles northwest of Kiev, and Uman, midway between the Ukraine capital and Odessa. Moscow added that a stalemate had been reached in the Smolensk sector, while the Red Air Force was described as dealing hard blows at Nazi infantry and motorized forces along the entire battlefront and at the Luftwaffe's nests deep behind the lines.

Threat at Odessa

Describing the German encircling movement, German reports from the front stated that an important factor was a direct threat aimed at Odessa from the west by Nazi and Rumanian forces advancing across the Dniester from Bessarabia.

Odessa is roughly 35 or 40 miles east of the Dniester and about 60 miles west of the mouth of the Bug.

The Berlin press proclaimed that the outlook for further Nazi successes in the Ukraine was "extremely good."

Unofficial reports on the progress of German troops driving into the Ukraine were supported by a map released to the controlled press by the High Command—the first so issued since the Russian war started June 22.

Shaded areas—rather than hard and fast lines—were used to indicate the extent of the German drives, including the reported advance along both west and east banks of the Bug.

The map also disclosed a great salient between the Ukraine and the Smolensk sector to the north untouched by German troops. From Mogilev, southwest of Smolensk, the advance positions claimed for the Nazi armed forces describe a great semi-circle swinging to the west around the Pinsk marshes and sweeping back to the east below Kiev.

Stubborn Resistance

The Germans acknowledged the Russians still were fighting stubbornly in the Ukraine, but said their losses were extremely heavy. At one highway intersection, 4,000 Russians were reported slain in battle.

Meanwhile the Russian communiqué listed the centers of fighting in the north as Kakisalmi, on the Karelian isthmus 75 miles north of Leningrad, and in the Soltsi sector 120 miles south of Russia's second-largest city.

Fighting in the Smolensk salient toward Moscow went in its 28th day with the Nazi eastward push apparently still checked firmly.

The Red Army also reported holding out in the Bel Tserkov area 50 miles south of Kiev after a week and a half of unceasing struggle. The communiqué said, too, there was no letup in the newer sectors of Uman and Soltsi.

The Red Air Force appeared embarked on a steady campaign of night bombing of Berlin in reply to repeated German raids on Moscow. The Germans have attacked the Soviet capital 17 times thus far without apparent major effect.

The third Russian aerial thrust at Berlin, the Soviet said, caused huge fires and explosions within the German capital itself. Previous Russian communiqués referred only to attacks on the Berlin region.

German planes attacked Moscow again early today but the Russians said only a few succeeded in penetrating the city's defenses. Some dwelling houses were reported demolished and casualties resulted.

Nazi Communications Hit

Hitting at German communications, the Russians said their planes wrecked the railway bridge at the Rumanian town of Cernavoda, the largest rail span over the Danube River on the line running west from the oil port of Constanza toward Germany.

Shipping at Constanza also was reported bombed.

Soviet cavalrymen were reported today to be moving en masse to block the Nazi drive on the Ukraine front.

Commanded by Marshal Semeon Budenny, "Father of the Red Cavalry," the horsemen dash to the hottest sectors and then counter-attack with rifles, bayonets, grenades, machine-guns, and mine-throwers, Pravda said.

The cavalry formations were described as "flying infantry." One force was credited with reaching in 18 hours a town which was three days away for infantrymen, then routing a German unit after a two-hour battle.

Cavalry Effective

At another village, the flying infantry was said to have wiped out nearly an entire German motorized battalion in street fighting.

Camouflaged to escape enemy aviation and using forest trails, the cavalrymen were reported striking through gaps in the German lines and then riding away as the Germans attempted to rally superior numbers.

By a Staff Artist

Area of Fighting

Black arrows indicate the main centers of fighting in Russia, the main changes being in the south where the Germans report they are advancing down the Bug River toward Nikolaev and across the Dniester toward Odessa.

Soviet Seeks to Unite Slavs In Stand Against Germany

MOSCOW, Aug. 12 (AP)—Soviet Russia, in an effort to unite all Slavs against Germany, has come forward with a broad proposal of self-rule by Slavonic peoples scattered over the face of Europe and part of Asia.

The Kremlin's program, which contrasts sharply with the ancient doctrine of Panslavism whereby Slavs would have a large measure of political solidarity, was advanced at a current Moscow meeting of representatives of various Slav states.

"The hour has struck when the whole Slav world must unite for the earliest and final destruction of German fascism," said a Soviet statement addressed to all Slavs.

"We are uniting like equals with equals. We have a common purpose and a common goal—smashing Hitler's armies and the destruction of Hitlerism."

In advancing the Soviet program, it said, however:

"We have a common, passionate and all-embracing aspiration—that Slav as well as other peoples could peacefully and freely develop within their state systems.

"We resolutely and firmly reject the very idea of Panslavism, as a thoroughly reactionary trend profoundly hostile to the lofty purpose of the equality of peoples and national development of all states, which was utilized by Russian Tsarism for its imperialistic aims."

The Soviet policy was enunciated at the Moscow meeting by Alexei Tolstoi, author and grandson of novelist Count Leo Tolstoi. He spoke as a representative of Russia to Russians, Ukrainians, White Russians, Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Bulgarians, Macedonians, Carpathians and Montenegrins.

[Panslavism, with which the Czars toyed and about which they did little, went out of the window when the Bolsheviks seized power in Russia.

This doctrine, that all Slavonic peoples should have as large a measure as possible of political solidarity, came to the fore prominently in the 17th Century as the result of the work of a Croat Catholic priest, Jurij Kirzanitch.

Slav political unity had been broken hundreds of years earlier by the Magyar invasion of the Danubian plains in the 9th Century. This introduced a wedge of Asiatic origin between East, West, and South Slavs which has lasted to this day.

Russian Czars from Peter the Great on down to Anne, Catherine II and Alexander I always had the ideal of Panslavism in view as an instrument of political expansion, but in their diplomatic relations with Turkey, Austria and Prussia there often were compromises which seriously restricted its realization.

The World War completely changed the Slavonic question and the upheaval in Russia put an end to that country's leadership in the matter.]

Forest Fired

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 12 (AP)—The newspaper Social Demokraten reported today that the Russians on the Finnish front are using shells loaded with gasoline which burst 200 feet from the ground and ignite forests.

A shower of these shells, it was stated, is usually followed by a heavy artillery barrage in order to prevent the Finns from extinguishing the flames.

Vanishing Island In Tongan Group Seen by Canadian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Famous vanishing islanc of Fonuafoo, in the Tongan Group, was seen by Canadian shipmaster Capt. John D. Vosper on a voyage here.

"I sighted Fonuafoo (Falcon Island) on May 25," he says in a report he has prepared for the British Admiralty hydrographer. "It was seen first from aloft, and it dipped when the observer's elevation war 30 feet. I thereupon put the ship about and stood away to the west for safety. . .

"It was hard to get the exact height as my ship was pitching and rolling, but it appeared to be not more than 12 feet high. It is highest at the southern end and tapers away to nothing at the northern end, and there appear to be several miles of breakers extending southward."

The island, which is off the track of shipping, was first discovered in 1865. Sometimes it is a mere chain of wave-washed reefs, but in 1930 it was reported to be 475 feet out of the water.

Denmark Reports Sharp Decline In Farm Resources

COPENHAGEN, Occupied Denmark, Tuesday, Aug. 12 (AP)—The value of Denmark's agricultural resources—animal stock and raw material stores generally regarded as the economic backbone of the country—has declined by 60,000,000 crowns during 1940, the Danish Statistical Department announced today.

(The crown has a nominal value of about 25 cents.)

The value of imports decreased 395,000,000 crowns, exports fell off 93,000,000. freight and shipping returns dropped 97,000,000, profits from calling ships declined 50,000,000 and Danish trade abroad lost 15,000,000.

On the other hand, foreign credits increased by 882,000,000 crowns to 1,664,000,000 crowns, it was stated.

The Majesty That Is Britain's

Wide World

Royal Family in Forefront of War Activities

Upper: King George VI (right) goes over maps and plans with British Army officers during a recent visit to a battery command post of the Southern Command. Lower: Queen Elizabeth presenting a silver sword to Cadet A. H. Taylor during her visit to Sandhurst College recently. The presentation, in keeping with tradition, is made to the most efficient cadet at the school. In the background are Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose. Photos passed by British censor.

British Public Impatient For 'All-Out' Raids on Reich

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Aug. 12—A large British air armada struck out across the English Channel this afternoon for an unusually heavy daylight air raid on targets along the coast of German-occupied France.

Squadron after squadron of Royal Air Force machines swarmed through the sky at a height of 5,000 feet above the Dover Strait. As they moved on toward their objectives the big fleet was outlined sharply against masses of clouds.

Watchers on the English side saw no signs of opposition.

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 12—The Germans already are having to fight on two fronts—in the sky.

Last night the Royal Air Force and Red Air Force again attacked simultaneously, the British hitting heavily at the industrial targets of the West, Soviet airmen dropping bombs in the neighborhood of Berlin.

What is awaited with impatience here, however, is the promised British air offensive that will turn against the Germans the full weight of Britain's accumulated striking power. This is said authoritatively merely to be awaiting word for release. The man in the street here, lacking information as to the reasons for delay, expresses disappointment when he picks up a newspaper and reads that the Russians apparently are having to look after the bombing of Berlin, as well as to operate a land warfare on a 2,000-mile front.

Air circles see a certain naïveté about the Berlin spokesman's explanation for the fact that the defenses of the German Capital were caught napping by Russians coming in from the direction of the Baltic for the first time on Aug. 7.

Detectors Faced West

According to the Berlin correspondent of the Stockholms-Tidningen, the reason was that the German antiaircraft detector apparatus "was directed to detect Royal Air Force raiders."

The comforting assurance was added, however, that the machine had since been turned the right way round ready for all comers. This technical disclosure was described here as nonsense.

Last night the Germans admitted that one or two RAF bombers did the customary negligible damage, while the Soviets made a "disorganized" attack on the northeast.

The British and Russian communiqués convey rather different impressions of proceedings over the Reich, while reporting German efforts in the three-handed bombing assault as "quite unnoteworthy."

The Soviet News Agency says that the few Nazi planes which have penetrated Moscow's defenses have caused no fire and did no damage of military significance.

The British described German operations in this country as being limited to one plane that flew a short distance over the Southwest Coast of England without dropping any bombs.

It is held to be not without significance that, although the Nazis claim to have destroyed 10,000 Red airplanes, they haven't yet attempted to bomb Moscow in daylight.

Taken altogether, accounts of recent night operations confirm the impression that the Nazis are losing, if they have not actually lost, the initiative in the night-bombing war that has taken a drastic toll of their planes here since the spectacular improvement in Britain's detector and defense system between January and May of this year. During that period the German losses rose from 26 to 207.

Altogether the Nazis have lost 3,620 planes over Britain and around the Coast, against the RAF loss of 884 machines, from which 439 pilots were saved.

It is not assumed for one moment, however, that this is the end of the story.

Preparations are being made here for civil defense on lengthening nights against bigger onslaughts than any yet made over British cities and towns. Details of the whole air-raid precaution setup have been overhauled, shelter facilities have been amplified, and hundreds of fresh reservoirs have been constructed to insure adequate water supplies for fire fighting.

Knock-Down Hangars Building for U. S.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Air Corps never knows where it may need a hangar.

So, Universal Building Products Company has begun work on an $804,000 order for 1,300 portable hangars.

The structures will be made of tubular steel and covered with canvas and will be mounted on wheels.

It will take less than 30 minutes to assemble one of the units, half that long to knock one down and pack it, a company official said.

Marquis of Willingdon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 12—The Marquis of Willingdon, who passed on today, was Viceroy of India from 1931 to 1936 during a critical period of the controversy over the new Indian constitution, culminating in the passage of the new Indian constitution bill in the British Parliament.

Prior to his term of office in India, Lord Willingdon was Governor-General of Canada from 1926 to 1931, although his main service for his country was in India, where he had been Governor of both Bombay and Madras.

His most recent activity had been to head the British Trade and Diplomatic Mission through the various States of South America, a work that he was engaged on up to the first months of the present year.

U. S. Red Cross Ends Spanish Food Mission

MADRID, Aug. 12 (AP) — An American Red Cross Mission has completed the job of distributing nearly 20,000 tons of food, valued at $4,000,000, in six months of activity in Spain.

Col. Cary Crockett, U. S. A. retired, chief of the Mission, superintended the distribution of the last shipment of food to the Madrid area. Another American Red Cross man is leading a caravan of American trucks through eight southern provinces, delivering tons of hospital supplies.

Colonel Crockett commands six American assistants and a fleet of 23 American trucks. Since March he has been cruising Spain's hunger belt with the co-operation of the Spanish Government and its relief agencies.

A map at Madrid headquarters of the American Red Cross shows that 23 provinces received more than 100 tons of food each. It is south of the Salamanca-Madrid-Barcelona line, Colonel Crockett said, that Spain's greatest hunger is concentrated.

The Red Cross agreement with Spain carries the provision that Spain will export no wheat or wheat flour while the Red Cross is distributing those commodities. The distributors hold the receipts of branches of the Auxilio Social and nearly a hundred other charitable organizations and hospitals to which food has been given.

Colonel Crockett estimated, in fact, that American Red Cross food had fed at least 1,000,000 Spaniards—some one meal and others many. He reported that Auxilio Social—the Falange State Party's official relief organization—"is doing a job never before tackled in Spain and showing admirable efficiency in many instances."

When one of seven American Red Cross ships docks from America in a Spanish port, Colonel Crockett or an assistant superintends the unloading, warehousing or shipping to one of the Red Cross' seven depots in Spain.

Thereafter, the whole mission is engaged in the main task of distributing to the neediest points already charted by previous inspections.

On one of these trips Colonel Crockett recalled that he gave a lift to four barefooted Spanish women carrying bundles on their heads who plodded 24 miles into the country daily, gleaning the fields in search of fallen grains or anything else edible. With this, they had supported families aggregating 23 children.

On another trip, he said, he met a boy of 11 and a girl of nine who also were gleaning many miles from home as the only suppliers of food for their family. They told him that their father for two months had been too weak to work—because of hunger.

Colonel Crockett gave them food, but they were most excited about a gift of soap which, he said, was almost priceless in some parts of Spain.

British-Russian 'Squeeze Play' For Iran Confronts the Axis

Continued from Page 1

tinually reported from neighboring countries. The latest such report, from Cairo, alleges that the Persian secret police have made wholesale arrests of members of Nazi cells among the younger Army officers and of cabaret girls who were German agents, thereby foiling plans for a coup d'état that was scheduled for this coming Friday.

Strict Censorship Kept

None of these reports are directly confirmed or denied from Teheran where stringent censorship prevails, but they are apparently taken seriously by the British Government, which recently went so far as to "warn" Iran against the dangers of German intrigue, and to make representations regarding the excessive number of German technicians and "tourists" in the country, who are variously estimated to number from 3,000 to 5,000.

In Ankara it is believed unlikely that either Britain or Soviet Russia, which has also made representations, will be satisfied with the purely token gestures of the Iranian Government in expelling a few scores of Germans from the country while admitting others, and that an ultimatum demanding wholesale expulsion of German citizens, backed up by military action from three directions is likely to follow.

None of these developments is to the liking of the Turks who are opposed to anything that may disturb their precarious balancing between the two belligerent powers. Thus the Turks connect developments in Iran with the recently reported German and Bulgarian troop concentrations along their Thracian border.

At the same time the pro-German section of the Turkish press, the Istanbul daily Cumhuryet out in front, objects to British pressure on Iran as an attack on Iranian independence and warns that "every heart in Turkey will be on the Iranian side." All this is merely indicative that Turkey's fence-sitting days are nearly over and that soon she, too, will have to face the world issues and take sides.

Changed State of Affairs

The issue is complicated by the fact that both Turkey and Iran have long feared Russia as much or more than Germany, and therefore find it hard to adjust their policies to the new state of affairs brought about by the German attack on Russia.

Prior to that time the German hold on Iran was largely maintained through Russian acquiescence. The Soviet agreement for overland transit of goods between Iran and Germany provided the means whereby Germany became Iran's best customer and Iran entered the German economic orbit. By the same token Soviet refusal to co-operate shipwrecked all British attempts to stem German penetration.

The British Soviet Alliance is not the only factor which has shifted the balance of power in the Middle East against the Axis.

Throughout the spring and summer months there has been a steady flow of men and materials into the area. Besides the vessels from every corner of the empire, more than 30 American ships have reached Egyptian ports with their cargoes, since President Roosevelt exempted the Red Sea from the list of combatant areas closed to American shipping.

Better Defense of Canal

It is worth noting in this connection that the British have apparently so far improved the defense of the Suez canal, that bombing and minelaying by Axis planes, which clogged up the canal for long intervals last winter, are no longer capable of seriously disrupting traffic along this vital artery, despite their recently intensified activity—thus four raids on the canal were reported last week. Even when vessels are sunk, the wreckage is soon removed now by giant American-made cranes, operating up and down the canal banks.

Recently British convoys have been successfully running the Mediterranean gauntlet, bringing troops and guns, tanks, planes and supplies to north Egyptian, Palestinian and Syrian ports by the direct route. This has been made possible partly by the weakening and demoralization of the Italian navy but mainly by the withdrawal of large Luftwaffe units from Sicilian and Libyan bases, apparently because they were needed in Russia. This has also enabled the British navy to take the offensive against Axis convoys in the Mediterranean—their July losses, according to British figures, were 23 transports sunk and 30 others damaged.

British man power in the Middle East is now believed to have topped the half-million mark—or close to ten times the amount last December when General Wavell launched his invasion of Libya. The strength of the RAF in the Middle East has increased in the same proportion.

New Invasion of Libya

Given such striking power, Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, General Wavell's successor as Commander in Chief of British Forces in the Middle East, may well contemplate double-headed action at either end of the Eastern Mediterranean crescent—pressure on Iran at one end and at the other a new invasion of Libya, designed to clear the Italians out of North Africa.

The latter move will probably hinge on the course of the fighting in Russia. If the Soviets stem German penetration in the Ukraine no British forces will either be needed or wanted in the Caucasus. In fact the Soviets would only agree to such a move if driven to it by desperation. Regardless of the fact that Britain is their ally, they would inevitably suspect British troops in their oil district of ulterior motives, recalling the trouble caused in the region by British intervention during the Russian civil war.

In any event troops for the Caucasus could doubtless be supplied in sufficient quantities by General Wavell, now Commander in Chief in India, who would doubtless also be interested in any moves on Iran.

This would still leave the bulk of the forces of the Middle East Command free to cope with the Axis in Libya as the first step in meeting whatever menaces eventuate elsewhere in North Africa from intensified Vichy "co-operation" with Berlin.

Cooler Weather Awaited

Other circumstances permitting, the British will probably delay any action in the Western Desert for at least another month, until the intense heat cools off, so as to save the heavy wear and tear on mechanized equipment and hardship to the men, caused by scorching summer temperatures. But this time, once they get started there well may be no stopping short of Tripoli and the Tunisian frontier.

The very fact that such a campaign is feasible again shows the extent to which the Russian campaign and the attendant dispersion of German air power has lifted the pressure not only from the British Isles, but from all the far-flung war fronts, opening to the Allies new strategic possibilities.

As the battle circle widens, the Mediterranean, where two short months ago the Allies were in danger of losing their grip, has again become a British sea. Left to their own devices the Italian Fascists show that the process of disintegration begun by last winter's defeats has continued to make silent headway. Italy has not recovered its military power. When time comes to invade the continent, the Italian may well prove the Achilles heel of the Nazi colossus.

Independence Now Asked For Full India War Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 12—Immediate independence for India was demanded by a conference of religious, political and pacifist bodies called in London by the India League.

Pointing to the British Government's recognition of the independence of Syria, the India League claims anti-Nazi forces in India can be fully mobilized only by a similar gesture toward India. The peoples of India are anti-Hitler and anti-Fascist, but, says the League, the battle of freedom can be fought only by nations that are themselves free. The great struggle put up by the Soviets against Germany is an inspiration to India.

The India League is an entirely unofficial body dominated by extreme nationalists and not enjoying the support of other Indian groups. The British Government recently reaffirmed its policy aiming at ultimate Dominion status for India, but the Cabinet contends nothing resembling immediate independence is possible because Indian opinion itself has so far been incapable of agreeing on a satisfactory basis of self-government.

Turkey Watches Russia

Continued from Page 1

reaching effects on the destinies of all Eastern European countries, and many diplomats here are asking how far Russia will be allowed to dominate the States who have sided with Germany against Russia and will Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria be left as independent States?

Future of Balkans

The brilliant and courageous Soviet resistance, which is upsetting all the Nazi plans, is making the future of the Balkans even more obscure. A proper settlement of the Balkan problem is undoubtedly one of the major problems of any future peace conference, and some permament solution must be found this time.

The Balkan problem was started by Bismarck at the Congress of Berlin in 1877, when the Balkan powers, formerly under Turkish domination, were carved up to suit the imperialistic aims of Germany and Russia. Bismarck created unnatural frontiers in the Balkans, and these have caused trouble and strife in the Balkans ever since.

Undoubtedly Russia has also desired a share of influence in the Balkans and Moscow has always considered certain strategic points as natural boundaries for the Soviet Union. For this reason it seized Bessarabia from Rumania last year. Moreover, Soviet diplomacy has worked hard to gain a foothold in Bulgaria, which has always been a pro-Russian country, despite its pro-Nazi Government.

United Balkan States

However, most enlightened statesmen now feel that a United States of Balkan countries, forming an economic and political Balkan federation is the only real solution to the Balkan problem. Two powers could keep such a confederation in order—the one Russia and the other Turkey. Both these countries are now allies of Britain, and one of the principal tasks of British diplomacy will be to find a way of reconciling the vital interests of these two powers in the Balkans. Russia, locked in the struggle with Hitler, is fully occupied for the moment, but Turkey, although neutral, remains the strongest power with Balkan interests outside of the war.

The Turkish army, well-trained and numbering nearly 2,000,000 when fully mobilized, may yet play an important role in aiding in pacifying the Balkans when Nazi Germany begins to crumble, but its statesmen remain suspicious of possible future Soviet moves.

Such considerations concern the distant future, while at the moment Russia's desires are concentrated on winning the war. Since defense of the Dardanelles is one of Russia's as well as Turkey's interests, it is accepted here that Russia is prepared to defend its entry into the Black Sea.

It is natural that Turkey should look askance at any possibility of later Russian domination in the Balkans and the Middle East and that it should be anxious to obtain guarantees on this matter.

Opinions in circles informed regarding Soviet policy continue to emphasize that Russia is not concerned with territorial aggression. They point to the Soviet-Polish treaty and Moscow's most recent statements that Pan-Slav appeals to fight the Nazis do not mean Pan-Slav domination, as in the old days.

Meanwhile Turkey continues its neutral attitude, checking Germany where it considers that country going too far. For instance, it is holding up the German-Turkish negotiations for a new trade treaty, its attitude being due not merely to the fact that Germany is demanding too much, but also because of the new situation due to British-Russian strengthened position on its frontiers.

Free French Troops Get Air Transports

LONDON, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Ministry of Aircraft Production disclosed yesterday that James Mollison, British flier, has piloted 35-passenger Cunliffe-Owen "flying wing" planes to French Equatorial Africa for the use of De Gaullist troops.

The Ministry said Mr. Mollison volunteered for the 4,000-mile journey in unarmed craft "along an extremely dangerous route always well within range of enemy patrols."

The "flying wing" plane was designed on lines developed in the United States years ago and finished just before the outbreak of the war. Originally it was intended only for civil use.

It has a wide mid-section for accommodation of passengers between the two motors and has the appearance in flight of being "all wing."

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Vladivostok to Be U. S. Front Line? Japan Warns Against Encirclement

SHANGHAI, Aug. 12 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Kunio Akiyama, Japanese Army spokesman, said today his Government was deeply concerned over the possibility that Vladivostok, Siberia, might become "America's first line of defense against Japan."

Commenting on reports of the shipment of United States war supplies to Soviet Russia via Vladivostok, Colonel Akiyama said this concern was based on three considerations.

1. That such supplies might not actually be sent to European Rusisa for use against the Germans, especially as the Trans-Siberian Railroad is "practically closed."
2. That the supplies eventually might be sent to Chungking, provisional Chinese Capital, which the United States "already considers her first line of defense and is assisting with credits, arms, and munitions."
3. "With the United States following a virtual policy of encirclement of Japan, it is only natural that Japan is concerned that American arms and munitions might reach the Soviet Siberian forces."

May Become Front Line

Colonel Akiyama said that so far the Japanese placed little credence in reports current here that fighter planes had been flown from Alaska to Siberia.

"However," he added, "it is impossible to ascertain when Vladivostok may become the first line of defense of the United States against Japan."

The spokesman said he saw no indication that the Russians planned any attack upon Japan and expressed "fervent hope that none will take place." On Japan's part, he said, current military preparations in Manchukuo are "purely defensive."

At present, he said, the Manchukuo border is very quiet and there appears little probability of any major action.

Turning to the war in China, Colonel Akiyama declared the Japanese Army is determined to bring this conflict to a successful conclusion, either through annihilation of the Chunking Regime or by incorporating it with the Japanese-sponsored Administration of Wang Ching-wei at Nanking.

Solution Believed Closer

He asserted a solution is coming closer "because the quality of Chinese front-line troops is low and the leaders at Chungking, except for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his wife, are definitely losing the will to resist."

Co-operation of Chiang with the Nanking Regime is improbable but not impossible, Colonel Akiyama added.

"The Japanese have no venomous hatred toward him which could not subside," the spokesman declared.

Asked when Japan expected the four-year-old war with China to end, Colonel Akiyama said: "Japan is in no particular hurry. She does not want to speed up natural processes. Since Japan's aim is reconstruction and not destruction, Japan will take her time."

He described Japanese aerial bombings of Chungking as a process of military operations and declared they were not carried out "in the cause of destruction."

"If Japan desired to destroy," he said, "she could have resorted to technical warfare and caused 30 times the present destruction."

Anti-Spy Leaflets Distributed in Japan

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Aug. 12

Fifty thousand anti-spy leaflets containing seven injunctions for the Japanese to follow are being distributed by the Counter-Espionage Association with the aid of the Home, Justice, War and Navy Ministries.

The injunctions:

1. Don't forget that Japan is now at war.
2. Don't turn into "fifth columnists" of a foreign country.
3. Back the Japanese spirit.
4. Do your best and utmost in your place of work, whatever your occupation.
5. Unite and act in unison.
6. Don't utter or listen to things that are of little use or profit.
7. Have faith in the sublime national structure.

Envoy to Colony

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Pétain Government has acceded to a Japanese demand that an envoy extraordinary with the rank of Ambassador be sent to French Indo-China to take charge of examining problems created by stationing Japanese troops in the French colony.

Thus France will have an Ambassador to a French colony.

TOKYO, Aug. 12 (AP)—The militarist daily, Kokumin, said today that the United States and Britain had been warned that any further anti-Japanese pressure by them would bring about "nothing but the worst situation" and that Japan will go ahead with grim resolve toward establishment of its sphere in East Asia.

Kokumin, in its editorial, said that especial emphasis had been given the warning to the United States.

[At the same time, authoritative quarters in London declared: "If Japan wants war in the Pacific there will be war, if she wants peace, there will be peace."]

The paper, professing that Japan's policy is being worked out along peaceful lines and that it has no aggressive designs, urged that the United States approach questions o the Far East calmly.

In an evident reference to Thailand the newspaper Yomiuri said. "We are extremely sorry for any country joining the Anglo-American camp. If Anglo-Americans are only clamoring from a distance without serious intentions, countries which plunge into fire will only be sacrificed."

Concern Over Shipments

At the same time, Koh Ishii, Cabinet Information Bureau spokesman, expressed concern over United States shipments of war materials to Vladivostok, Soviet Russia's Far Eastern port.

Mr. Ishii's remarks plainly indicated that despite all surface indications of preoccupation with questions to the south, there are grave doubts in Japan regarding the Russian situation.

Here the Japanese concern was that the United States might convert Vladivostok into a "first line" of defense against Japan by shipping supplies which might never reach the Russians fighting Adolf Hitler in the West.

His statement came during a press conference in which he was asked what was meant by his use recently of the word "embarrassing" in connection with such United States shipments.

Mr. Ishii replied: "Japan wishes that the United States would not send munitions. Japan desires peace in the Pacific and so Japan is watching such shipments with urgent concern."

Ship Turns Back

An American correspondent asked whether it would make any difference to Japan whether war supplies for the Soviet were carried in United States or Russian freighters, and Mr. Ishii replied: "There is no difference."

In responseto a question whether there was any indication that Japanese ship sailings to America would be resumed, the spokesman declared: "I cannot say."

He disclosed, however, that the steamer Asama Maru, which had been en route to San Francisco with an undetermined number of Americans and a big silk cargo aboard, had turned back toward Japan.

Concerning the possibility of relaxation of the freezing of United States assets in Japan, Mr. Ishii said merely that his Government would "observe the principle of reciprocity."

Windsors to Cross U. S. On Way to Canada Ranch

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—The New York Times said last night the Duke and Duchess of Windsor would travel through the United States this autumn on their way to visit the Duke's Canadian ranch near Calgary, Alberta.

Although the Windsors have made three trips to Florida since their arrival in the Bahamas a year ago, they have not passed through any other part of the United States.

Thyssen Duped by Hitler: Saw Nazis Ending Anarchy

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—Fritz Thyssen, the German industrial magnate, was duped by the belief that National Socialism was the answer to Germany's economic predicament. . . .

That is Herr Thyssen's own explanation, his answer to the long-standing enigma of his paradoxical career which has been one of the war's greatest mysteries.

Herr Thyssen supported the Nazi movement from its early days, broke with Hitler when the war started, and since has disappeared.

First, he fled to Switzerland. Then the Nazis seized his property. On the French Riviera when the Germans invaded France, he vanished and no word has been heard from him since.

His explanation of his strange conduct, his reflections and his regrets, are set forth in memoirs obtained from him on the Riviera by Emery Reves, French newspaper syndicate operator. They are being published by Liberty Magazine.

In the chaotic days of strikes and Communist troubles in Germany just after the war, Herr Thyssen and his father, founder of the Thyssen business, were arrested twice by insurgent forces.

Wanted Happy Medium

"It was then that I realized the necessity—if Germany was not to sink into anarchy—of fighting all this radical agitation," Herr Thyssen says.

"The memory of those days did much to dispose me, later on, to offer my help to National Socialism, which I believed to be capable of solving in a new manner the pressing industrial and social problems."

Herr Thyssen's idea for a stable industrial system was a "corporative" business constitution, with capital, labor and government collaborating closely—a happy medium between outright government control, which he regarded as objectionably political, and unregulated free enterprise. Such a middle ground, he says, was what he thought Hitler's program projected.

He first met Hitler in 1923. He was impressed by Hitler's oratorical power and the discipline among his followers. Herr Thyssen gave them 100,000 marks.

"I financed the National Socialist Party for a single definite reason: I believed the Young Plan spelled catastrophe for Germany. . . . In no sense had I been an opponent of the Dawes Plan, since it envisaged a system of reparations payments to be made chiefly in goods. But under the Young Plan, the German reparations deliveries were superseded entirely by money payments. In my judgment, the financial debt thus created was bound to disrupt the entire economy of the Reich. . . .

Blames Young Plan

"The Young Plan was one of the principal causes of the upsurge of National Socialism in Germany. . . . By his great adroitness, Hitler was able to harness the injured nationalism of the German people for his own purposes. . . .

"I know that wide circles hold the opinion that this agitation against the Young Plan enabled Hitler to give his party the necessary impetus to swing it into power. . . .

"Today it has become clear that Hitler was playing a perfidious game. . . ."

Altogether Herr Thyssen gave the party 1,000,000 marks, and he estimates the total contributions of German industry in general to the Nazi movement at 2,000,000 marks a year.

"I thought Hitler's taking office as Chancellor was merely a transitional stage before the reintroduction of the German monarchy."

Germany is really governed today, he says, by a sort of club of the Gauleiters—the Nazi district leaders.

"This will be the party's ruin . . . in every system, even under Communism, the leader must be responsible for order."

Here, in summary, is Herr Thyssen's story of his flight:

Herr Thyssen "had never imagined they would go so far" as to make a treaty with Russia. Summoned to the Reichstag meeting a few days before the war started, he was unable to get there and wired Marshal Göring, as President of the chamber:

"I am against war. A war will make Germany dependent on Russia for raw materials and Germany will thus forego her position as a world power."

Hitler, announcing the invasion of Poland, said, "He who is not for me is a traitor and will be treated as such."

"This," says Herr Thyssen, "was the reply to my telegram."

The day before he had received word that his nephew, who had been prominent in anti-Nazi activities in Austria before the annexation, had passed on in the Dachau concentration camp.

On Sept. 2, Herr Thyssen bundled his wife and son-in-law into a car, with no baggage, as if they were going on a short drive, and got across the border into Switzerland.

Wrote to Göring

There he wrote Marshal Göring: "I demand that the German public be informed that I, as a member of the Reichstag, voted against war." He also asked for a report on his nephew's case.

Three weeks later he received an oral message that Marshal Göring guaranteed that if Herr Thyssen returned to Germany, he should suffer no penalty.

Herr Thyssen told a go-between that before he would consider going back, his statement must be published.

Then his home in Juhlheim, he learned later, was searched.

In October, a month after the war started, an order was issued confiscating Herr Thyssen's property.

Herr Thyssen wrote directly to Hitler, retiterating his protests. "I have committed no crime," he said. "My sole mistake is to have believed in you, our leader. . . . Your new policy, Herr Hitler, is pushing Germany into the abyss and the German people into ruin. . . ."

Presently, the German Government issued a warrant for his arrest "on a charge of embezzlement or something of the kind. This was just a clumsy device to obtain my extradition." The Swiss Government rejected it.

Then Herr Thyssen went to the Riviera. Soon the Germans swept in. Herr Thyssen disappeared. . . .

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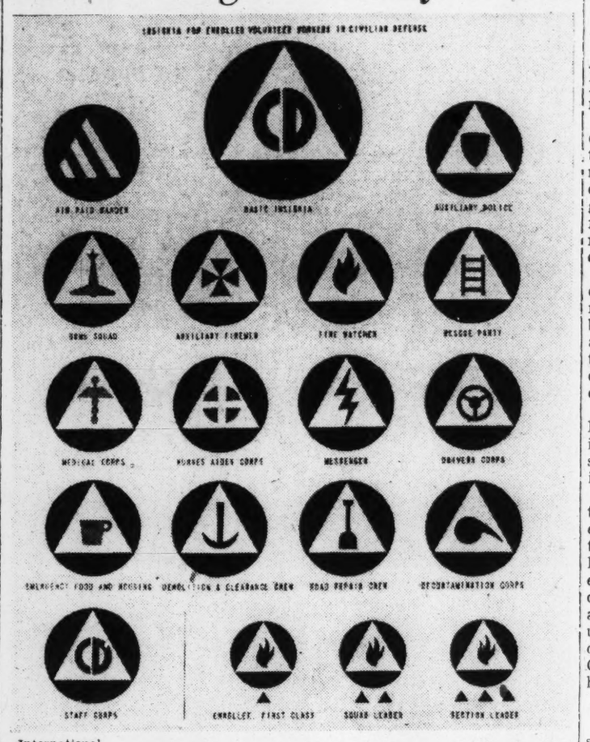

International

Insignia for U. S. Civilian Defense Volunteers

Here are reproduced the 19 types of insignia which will be worn by volunteer workers who enroll in the various branches of civil defense under the program of the office of civilian defense. The insignia will be on arm bands, to serve as identification.

Strasser Calls Propaganda Way to Quick Allied Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Aug. 12—By using a powerful propaganda campaign as a wedge to separate the German people from Adolf Hitler and his political creed, the Allies can win the war in eight months, said Dr. Otto Strasser here today.

Dr. Strasser, a former member of the Nazi Party and once closely associated with Hitler, broke with the National Socialist leader in 1930 to form the dissident "Black Front." This anti-Nazi organization, begun and sponsored by those who had broken with Hitler, is still in operation in Germany as an undercover force. Dr. Strasser fled Germany in 1933. The following year his brother Gregor was slain in the Nazi purge of July 30.

Dr. Strasser is the Canadian chairman of the Free German Movement—the Frei Deutschland Bewegung.

To lead a propaganda assault on Germany Dr. Strasser would enlist a Free German legion similar to the Free French corps of Gen. Charles de Gaulle. There are indications that thousands of democratic Germans and men of German descent in the United States, Canada, and many South American countries are ready and eager to join up in such a legion. Following a recent shortwave radio address Dr. Strasser received a letter from Tanganyika from a compatriot asking, "Where do I join up?"

German Morale Weak

"German morale is weaker now than it has been at any time during the war," Dr. Strasser declared in an interview. "I have just received letters from friends in Germany and they tell me the Russian campaign has had a profound effect on the people of Germany. In one little town there were but four men killed up to the time of the invasion of Russia. In two weeks of fighting in the East there were 39 lost.

"The Germans remember the last war and the heavy toll taken by the Russians in manpower, material and time. They were heartened at the beginning of this war when told the Soviet would be with them or at least not against them. Now they see the battle lines taking a familiar pattern and it makes them uneasy.

"I believe that a three-pronged attack would bring Germany to her knees in eight months provided, of course, Russia continues to engage the Nazi Army effectively in the East. The three lines of attack should be blockade, bombing of German towns and cities from the air and the spreading of propaganda. The British are fighting on the propaganda front but there is much more that should be done. Look at the success of the 'V' campaign. A simple thing like that and yet it has swept Nazi-occupied Europe.

"We must make every Nazi distrust his neighbor. We must permit this feeling, which is deep in the structure of the slave states Hitler has created, to grow and spread its weakening influence," he said.

"That is where a Free German legion would be effective. It could be trained as parachutists and dropping behind the lines they could tell the people of Germany that under Hitler there can be no peace and no victory. They must be able to tell them that under an Allied victory there will be peace for those Germans who have fought Hitler and will help to overthrow him.

Misunderstands Britons

"I am a great believer in the power of moral force and in the vulnerability of a morale which is not supported by a good conscience. The British people have this inner power. If Chamberlain did nothing else he made the British people feel 'We have done all we can to avert war, we go to fight with clean hands.' I understand the force of arms, too, for I fought in the front lines of the last war but I feel that this strong weapon of propaganda is not being utilized to the utmost.

"Hitler does not know the British people. I know Hitler well and I know this is true. He thinks Britons react like Germans. That is why he bombs British towns and cities because he knows it would break the spirit of his own people. The British make the same mistake, I believe, in refusing to bomb the cities of Germany believing the Germans like their own people can take it. They can't.

"There is small chance of a revolution in Germany while the Gestapo and the Army are under the direction of the Nazis. There are 80,000,000 people in Germany and probably only 10 per cent are confirmed Nazis, another 10 per cent are confirmed anti-Nazis and the other 80 per cent go with the government if it is winning for them. We can get between the Nazi Party and the Gestapo and the Army with propaganda. We can show those 80 per cent that a British victory will mean peace for them. I think the British Government should state its peace aims as far as the German people are concerned. I think it should show that there can be peace for these people if they get rid of Hitler."

Dr. Strasser believes the federalization of Germany after the Allies win is a basic requirement for a peaceful Europe.

Slim Hope for Legion

His hopes for the formation of a Free German legion under the sponsorship of the British Government are slim, however. He has sent his proposal to London and has received no verdict but he feels that it is believed in official circles that anything German, even a Free German legion, would be distasteful to those engaged in fighting Hitlerism.

"It must be remembered that Hitler declared war on the German people long before he declared war on the democracies. There are 2,000,000 of my people in concentration camps. There are thousands of political exiles like myself. Hundreds have been executed. To those people should be entrusted the new Europe—I hesitate to use the phrase 'New Order' because that is Hitler's—the European federation which I believe will be the basis of the peace," said Dr. Strasser.

As for the fanatical Nazis, and Dr. Strasser counts among these the Hitler youth and members of the armed forces, probably no place could be found for them in the new Europe. He suggested that they could be profitably employed in rebuilding homes and churches and in a measure compensate for the havoc they had caused.

It is the Prussian idea which has cursed Germany and when the war is over this must be purged, said Dr. Strasser. He believed that there are millions in Germany who would support a revolt against Hitlerism if they believed that they would be given a chance to rebuild their state on democratic lines which would ensure them a chance to make a living. The Germany of the 1920's is a horrible memory for middle-aged Germans today. There were 6,000,000 unemployed. There was no hope, only fear, and out of that fear came Hitler and his works.

Who Takes Responsibility?

"There is a saying in Germany 'Who takes the responsibility?' You hear it often in the Army. There are millions of Germans asking that now. They await leadership and the assurance that there is hope and life for them in a German defeat in the field.

"We must assure them that only the guilty men will be punished and that for Hitler's enemies in Germany there can be peace with an Allied victory.

"I believe Hitler feels the cold shadow of his own doom falling across the path he is walking. He knows that his only chance is in victories and more victories. That is why he tackled Russia—to give himself assurance. He hopes by a victory there to stiffen morale. That is all he knows about morale or government. He has built nothing. Germany has no constitution, just a few remnants of the constitution drafted at Weimar. Hitler cannot build; he can only destroy.

"The effect of the Russian campaign with its great lists of casualties has produced an opportunity which we should seize. Thinking Germans do not want the war, yet there is no help given them to counteract the ceaseless dinning of Nazi propaganda. It affects even cool-headed and democratic foreigners who try to keep their perspective. They feel the distortion in their thinking after weeks spent in Germany. We must help those people to regain their balance and eventually their freedom."

Dr. Strasser spoke of the possibility of United States sponsorship of a Free German Legion. "This would have to wait until the United States enters the war, as I think it will," he said.

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Missionaries' Role Tenuous in Far East

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — The dilemma of the American missionary in the Far East has been heightened by the recent march of events.

Torn between loyalty to his church, his country, and the country in which he is stationed, the missionary as a type — individual cases may provide occasional stopgap solutions—is unable even to feel certain as to where he should reside. The tension in many cases can be surmised.

From Korea, Japan's first colony on the Asiatic mainland, travelers reaching Shanghai bring word that barriers put in the way of missionary work by the Japanese authorities have driven all but a handful of Christian workers out of the country.

Fewer than a dozen of the 400 Protestant missionaries who were in Korea a year ago remain, and some of them are in jail, according to one account.

In many cases Korean Christians themselves have urged the foreigners to leave, both for the latters' sake and because they believe that their own lot will be easier. The church work has been carried on, thereafter, by Korean and Japanese converts who labor under increasing difficulties. Many of them have been persecuted by Government authorities and scores have been reported sent to jail.

Authorship Dispute

A typical instance of petty persecution which such Christian workers face is the report concerning the desire of a Christian group to publish some of the books of the Bible in pamphlet form. The book of Daniel is said to be a favorite among the Koreans because of the prophecies it contains concerning the coming destruction of earthly kingdoms and a large order was placed for pamphlets of it in the Korean language.

The Japanese authorities, however, asserted that a publication law demanded the name of the author of every pamphlet, book and publication in Korea and there was a lengthy argument over the authorship of the Book of Daniel. The authorities finally put down the missionary's name as the author, thereby making him responsible for all statements it contained. He argued that it was obvious that he hadn't written a Book of the Bible himself although he confesses he couldn't say with complete accuracy who the author was. The discussion went on for some time until the Japanese finally agreed to its publication without the customary author's note.

Purpose of Annoyances

The pinpricks and difficulties faced by foreign missionaries and native Christian converts in Korea are seen here as part of the Japanese Government's desire to drive Christian influence from Korea, and from the rest of the Japanese Empire.

Christianity, as a foreign importation, is looked on with suspicion by the Japanese under the "New Structure" set-up which puts a premium on everything "Japanese." Korea as a colony is considered relatively more fertile ground for the "dangerous teachings" of foreign ideas (and thereby "anti-Japanese ideas") than is Japan proper. Christianity has had a far more healthy growth in Korea than in Japan proper and the Japanese, although they have held Korea for 30 years, have never been too sure of the loyalty of these subject peoples.

Reports from that area, however, indicate that the Koreans have done very little in recent years to win the independence that many of them, at least, want. In the early days of the Sino-Japanese hostilities there was a sporadic outbreak of sabotage and anti-Japanese activities but that has since died down and at the present time Korea is a docile colony.

Another illustration of the anxiety among missionaries is given in the "eleventh hour effort to avert war in the Pacific" which was launched by American missions in Japan before the recent merger of 42 Protestant denominations in Japan as The Church of Christ.

Officials Informed

Missionary officials in the United States are keenly aware of this problem, following a conference held at Riverside, Calif., last April with Japanese Christian leaders. Previously, in February, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America had received a cablegram signed by 190 missionaries in Japan, appealing for efforts to avert war.

Unfortunately, it is clear enough that Japanese Christians as well as Japanese of other faiths are firmly bound to the Juggernaut wheel of Japanese imperialistic movement and that if they go against this movement they face prison or its equivalent.

The status of the Christian missionary in China has varied in four years of war — missionaries in the unoccupied territories finding fresh welcome because of the superb record of Christianity on behalf of the Chinese during the current crisis, but those in Japanese-occupied areas being placed under pressure because of this very factor. Now the "advice" of Washington for "non-essential" Americans to evacuate from the entire Far East has brought a new dilemma to missionaries everywhere.

Visas Hard to Get

A great many missionaries in occupied China would be greeted with open arms in the unoccupied regions, but the official American attitude has rendered it impossible for most of them to obtain visas to enter the Crown Colony of Hong King, which preserves an attitude of collaboration with Washington Hong Kong with its airline terminus is the most convenient point of entry to Chungking and other parts of Free China.

The factors applying to American missionaries operate in at least corresponding degree against those of most other nationalities. Over many months the British have had a special problem in China, for example, due to the Japanese-instituted Chinese "anti-British movement" which has driven almost all British missionaries out of North China in particular. Moreover, a war-torn world is in no position to afford much financial support to Christian missionaries in the Far East.

It is becoming hard to escape the conclusion that a large share of Christian missionaries will have to leave the Far East within the fairly near future. Shanghai is probably the best point for a "last stand," so far as main centers in free contact with the outside world are concerned. So long as the international character of the foreign areas here is preserved, and so long as Washington's "advice" does not progress to some mandatory form compelling the retirement of all American missionaries—a state of affairs for which there seems no present legal justification, whatever the official desire—mission headquarters can be maintained here.

Free China Hospitable

Free China, recognizing as its supreme leader a Christian Chinese in the person of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, will unquestionably offer hospitality to Christian missionaries so long as it retains its entity—but free China is unfortunately rather largely cut off from the outside world and it would be difficult to operate any real missionary headquarters even from such a sizable city as Chungking.

The missionary, like all other representatives of substantial foreign interests in China, must hang on and bide his time. His sphere of outward action is ironically in the hands of fighting men. When the world conflict has taken a decisive turn it will be much more evident than at present whether the mission movement can continue in any effective form during the immediate future in the Far East.

Canadian S. S. Line May Quit in Tokyo

By the Associated Press

Montreal, Aug 12

Canadian Pacific Steamships Company officials say they are considering closing the company's offices in Japan.

The offices have been inactive for some time due to the requisitioning of some of the line's vessels by the British Admiralty and only small staffs have been left, officials explained.

Pershing Statue Topples During Storm in France

VERSAILLES, German - Occupied France, Aug. 11—Delayed—(AP)—The statue of Gen. John J Pershing in Lafayette Park tumbled from its pedestal during a violent summer storm today and was smashed into hundreds of pieces. A statue of Lafayette, facing Pershing on the other isde of the highway, remained standing.

The two figures, forming one of the best known American memorials in France, commemorate the formation of the Lafayette Escadrille during the World War. The Park is between Versailles and Ville-d'Avray.

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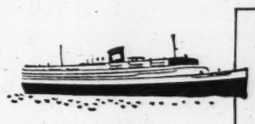
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Rail Mediation Board Offers Its Services in Wage Dispute

By the Associated Press

The National Railway Mediation Board offered its services today to the management and employees of the Nation's railroads, in an effort to avert a threatened strike which would tie up a major portion of the country's freight facilities.

The Board arranged a conference to be held at Chicago Aug. 14 to discuss the demands of union railroadmen for wage increases affecting approximately 1,150,000 workers. Spokesmen for the carriers assert that the wage demands represent a potential pay-roll increase of about $900,000,000 a year—a boost which they declare would place an intolerable burden on the railroads.

Allentown, Pa. — The United States Conciliation Service has invited representatives of the Mack Manufacturing Company and striking Congress of Industrial Organizations employees to a Washington conference Aug. 15 to discuss the wage dispute which brought on the walkout. The company has orders for several million dollars worth of gun carriages, tank parts, and trucks for the Army.

The strikers contend that the company has refused to agree to make Aug. 4 the retroactive date for a demanded increase of 15 cents an hour in wages. The current wage scale ranges from 64 to 95 cents an hour.

Caldwell, N. J.—An American Federation of Labor-called strike continued to hamper operations at the Curtiss-Wright Corporation propeller division. The union claimed that only 50 of 800 day shift production men passed the picket line yesterday, but the company insisted that the plant was open and operating.

When the A. F. of L. Union demanded a wage boost of 20 cents an hour, the company replied that the only union with which it could bargain was Propeller Craft, an independent union which won a collective bargaining election last week. The management declared the average earnings of its employees were $50.07 weekly.

Erwin, S. C.—About 2,500 employees of the Erwin Cotton Mills struck protesting an increased work load. They specified that an attempt was made to require workers to operate two machines instead of one. The company, however, declared there had been no increase in the work load

Camp Lee, Va.—1,500 A. F. of L. carpenters asked to have their wage scale raised from $1 to $1.12½ an hour. The request was discussed by Army officials and representatives of the union and two contractors, then referred to the Quartermaster-General's Office for decision. A union spokesman said there would be no strike pending that decision.

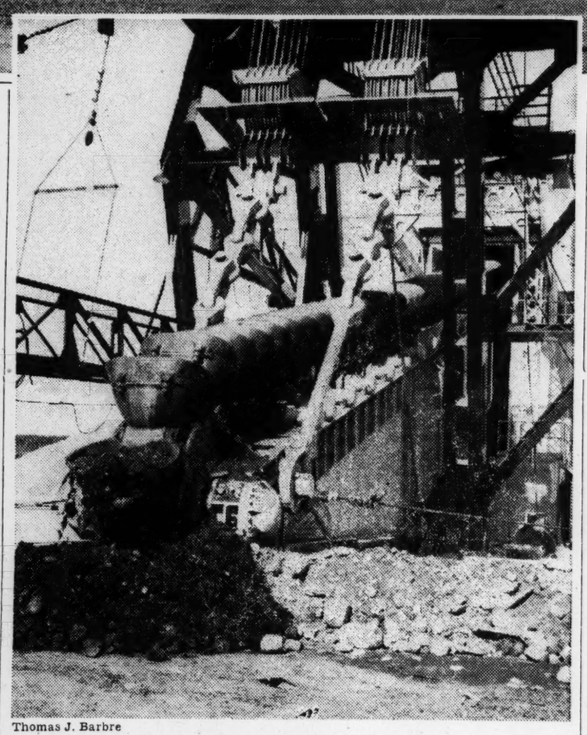
Bessemer, Ala.—M. O. Dabbs, President of a C. I. O. local at the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company said that the union had voted not to return to work. He said he thought the company had had sufficient time to act on a contract presented two weeks ago. The suggested contract called for a 10-cent hourly wage increase, check off system and collective bargaining rights. Mr. Dabbs said the present minimum scale is 48½ cents an hour.

Silver City, N. M.—A 36-hour shutdown of copper production at the Chino mines of the Nevada Consolidated Copper Corporation ended at noon, Aug. 11.

Representatives of the American Federation of Labor and Nevada Consolidated accepted a proposal by the Office of Production Management to resume work and place the question of union recognition in the hands of the National Labor Relations Board.

Approximately 2,100 employees of the company returned to work shortly after noon in the mines, mills, and smelter. About 600 union members struck operations at midnight, Aug. 9, in an effort to enforce selection of the American Federation of Labor as bargaining agent for the workers.

What Would the 'Forty-Niners' Think of This?



Thomas J. Barbre

New All-Electric Gold Dredge

Two views of mighty new $700,000 electric gold dredge operated by the South Platte Dredging Company in Colorado's South Park, near the mining town of Fairplay, Colorado.

No Saving, but Increase in Gas Is Shown by Official Figures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—Reports earlier this week that the curfew on gasoline sales by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Co-ordinator, had resulted in a substantial decrease in consumption were authoritatively denied here today in official fuel-use figures sent by leading petroleum distributors to Washington. These showed a rise in bulk sales by large distributors to filling stations and garages of from "small increases" to 17 per cent, not one decrease was registered by seven of the largest companies.

Spokesmen in the industry were unanimous that the curfew plan was not cutting consumption and that rationing seemed inevitable.

Another oil company spokesman held that much of the volume of gasoline sales was due to defense efforts, asserting that thousands of workmen were traveling long distances by automobile to their defense jobs.

"I know of one army establishment about 70 miles from Boston that pulls workers all the way from Boston every day," he said.

Oil companies released percentage increase figures to newspapers with the reservation that no names be used in view of the intense competitive condition in the industry. "Company A" reported gasoline sales increase of 9 per cent; "Company B" said its sales rose 17 per cent; "Company C" reported a "small increase"; "Company D," up 6 per cent; "Company E," up 12 per cent; "Company F," up 12 per cent, and "Company G," "up slightly."

Meanwhile, the Automobile Club of New York and affiliated organizations began the distribution of 200,000 wind-shield stickers reading, "I don't waste gas," preliminary to launching of a state-wide campaign tomorrow in 30 New York cities to achieve reduced gasoline consumption by voluntary methods.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, in an announcement in Albany, N. Y., urged immediate reduction of gasoline consumption by one third in order to avoid rationing which is certain, he said, if voluntary savings are not effected.

Food for All Emergencies Declared Vital by President

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt declared in a letter made public today by Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, that the country needed food reserves "to meet emergencies which can as yet be only dimly foreseen."

Addressed to the Secretary, it was in acknowledgement of a report on the Agriculture Department's program to encourage production of pork, dairy products, poultry products, and other foods. It was dated July 25.

Mr. Roosevelt said that in this time of crisis, "Food is a weapon against Hitlerism just as much as munitions and food will continue to be a weapon in all efforts toward insuring a more orderly, prosperous, and peaceful world."

He recalled that in the World War, it became necessary to establish a Food Administration, but added that in this war he saw no reason to believe such an agency would be needed.

He said agriculture was meeting the situation much more satisfactorily by increasing production in an orderly way "so that our own needs and the needs of our friends can be met without causing scarcity or unduly high prices."

"As you pointed out," the President wrote, "we need not only abundant production for ourselves and for other nations resisting aggression, but we need reserves to meet emergencies which can as yet be only dimly foreseen.

"The monstrous forces that Nazism has loosed upon the world are ravaging many lands. The first task is to beat down these forces and then to repair the damage they have done to the best of our ability. In this process of rebuilding and rehabilitation, food will be essential."

He added a belief that farmers could rest assured that they would receive fair prices for their products and would be protected after the crisis ended.

Mr. Wickard disclosed that at the President's suggestion he had appointed the presidents of four leading farm organizations as a committee on agricultural production for defense and related matters.

They are James G. Patton, President of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America; Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange; and Judge John D. Miller, President of the National Co-operative Council.

The Agriculture Department said the committee would meet regularly with the Secretary and other officials to aid in the defense production effort and "to give assistance in other matters where the experience and resources of the farm organizations will prove helpful in meeting defense needs."

Australian Envoy Sees Liberty Gone If War Is Lost

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 12 (AP)—Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister to the United States, declared here last night that the democracies will lose their political and economic freedom if democracy loses the war even if they never are invaded.

The Australian, who has represented this Government in Washington the past 18 months, was a speaker at the twenty-third annual convention of the Iowa American Legion.

In his prepared address, Mr. Casey asserted:

"This is no more 'Britain's war' than it is 'Greece's war' or 'Norway's war' or 'Brazil's war'—or your war. This is no limited war about places on a map—this is an attempt on the grand scale to make Germany once and for all master of the world."

This is not a European struggle, he warned, "but a great world-wide battle, for the freedom of mankind against the brutal strength of tyranny."

Huge 'Land Battleship' Sifts Gravel for Gold in Colorado

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAIRPLAY, Colo.—A huge land battleship floats in its own self-made pool on a broad graveled plain near this Colorado mining town 9,900 feet high at the foot of the Mosquito Range.

It is an all-steel, all-electric gold dredge, recently completed in place. Four square miles of the terrain, containing gold in small but paying quantities, have been bought for the machine to feed upon. Over perhaps a quarter of a century, the dredge will methodically sift the gravel, lying 12 to 16 feet deep over the bedrock, take out the gold and deposit the tailings in endless seried windrows behind it through its "stacker."

Huge hardened steel buckets, 103 of them, each capable of scooping up two-fifths of a cubic yard at a time, drag the gravel into the dredge, where—after the coarser stone is discarded—it is passed over rocker-tables and jigs, the concentrates being funneled into a locked steel "gold room."

The pool, 12 to 15 feet deep over the bedrock—the dredge draws 10 feet of water—is continuously lengthened in front of it and closed in behind. Water from the South Platte River was channeled in to make the pool.

Capacity of the dredge is 17,000 cubic yards daily, or 700 an hour. This is the largest known capacity for such a machine, and the dredge is one of the largest of its type ever built. Many of these machines are in operation in various parts of the West, some of them having operated continuously for 40 years or more. Such an efficient machine can mine gold gravels already worked over by pick-and-shovel miners, and can make a profit so doing.

Questions and Answers on Credit Curbs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt's order to control installment credit embraces many items the American public has grown accustomed to buy on time. Here are some questions and answers on it:

Q. What does the order regulate?

A. All use of credit to finance the purchase of consumers' durable goods.

Q. How about cash buying?

A. The order does not interfere with cash buying at all.

Q. Does it affect ordinary charge accounts, or just installment buying?

A. The order covers any kind of consumer credit, but Chairman M. S. Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board, which will administer the law, has said that at first regulations would apply only to installment credit, and not open charge accounts.

Q. What are consumers' durable goods?

A. Mr. Eccles said a [illegible] would be issued soon. It will include automobiles, washing machines, refrigerators, ironers, vacuum cleaners and other articles as yet unnamed.

Q. Does it cover pianos and such things?

A. At first, the regulations probably will exempt such things as pianos and other goods which do not use up a lot of steel and other vital defense materials.

Q. Can a farmer buy a new tractor on installments?

A. Yes, Mr. Eccles said, farm implements and other productive tools would be exempted, at least at first.

Q. Will the order interfere with financing a new house?

A. No. Financing of new houses was exempted, but financing of remodeling or improvements on an old house are affected.

Q. Can I go to the bank and borrow a couple hundred dollars for general purposes, as I used to?

A. Mr. Eccles said small cash loans were so closely related to consumer purchases that some regulation of such loans would be attempted.

Q. Just how will the order interfere with my purchase of a new automobile, for instance?

A. The Federal Reserve Board probably will make it more difficult to finance a new car, by requiring large down payments, large monthly payments, and a shorter time to repay. This also will be the method of control for other items.

Q. What is the purpose of this order?

A. To discourage buying of articles which use up materials needed for defense, to prevent inflation by forcing people to stay within their means, and also to postpone many consumer purchases until after the emergency so that factories now busy with defense orders will have something else to sell when the emergency is over.

Q. Would the order prevent me from lending some money to my next door neighbor to be repaid on easy terms?

A. No, unless you are in the business of lending money.

Q. Does the order apply to department stores, for instance?

A. Yes. It applies to any kind of store, bank, finance company, or individual who is regularly in the business of lending money or extending credit.

Q. Suppose a store refuses to obey the order. Can it be punished?

A. Yes. Mr. Roosevelt issued his order under a World War law which provides maximum criminal penalties of 10 years in prison and a fine of $10,000 for violations.

Q. Can I go out tomorrow and buy a washing machine on easy terms?

A. Yes, you can buy anything you want on any terms you can get for possibly several days. The order will not be effective until specific regulations are issued by the Federal Reserve Board, and the Board probably will allow a few days after that before enforcing them.

Eccles Statement on Buying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, in a statement yesterday explaining the executive order for control of installment buying, said:

The President today issued an Executive order under date of Aug. 9 empowering the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to regulate consumer credit in order to promote national defense and to protect the national economy.

An initial regulation will be issued as promptly as possible following consultation with representatives of the trade and the financial institutions affected. The regulations will reflect a policy of flexibility and will be in more or less general terms until experience and further study establish more precise guides that may be followed.

Frequent conferences have been held with the staff of OPACS with special reference to problems affecting prices and civilian supply. Preliminary conferences have also been held with representatives of the Secretary of the Treasury and Federal Loan Administration. Liaison will be constantly maintained with all three of these agencies pursuant to the order.

Explain Present Plans

In effecting a Nationwide administrative coverage, under the authority of the order, the Board will utilize the services of the twelve Federal Reserve banks and twenty-four branches in administering the order, thus making available the long years of practical experience that the Federal Reserve System has had in the field of credit and enabling details of administration to be decentralized.

Regulations of consumer credit represents another step by the Government in its effort to prevent inflationary developments. It is supplementary to other more fundamental measures that are being undertaken in other fields.

The danger of inflation arises from the constantly growing volume of Government disbursements for defense, giving consumers ever-increasing, buying power at a time when the country's capacity for producing durable goods available for civilian consumption is nearing its limit.

Consumer Credit

Restriction of consumer credit should dampen the demand for consumers' durable goods, such as automobiles, washing machines, refrigerators, ironers, vacuum cleaners and many other goods, at a time when their production needs to be curtailed in order to release materials, labor and plant capacity required to increase production for defense.

The raw materials required for both types of products—armaments and durable consumer goods—are in the main such materials as iron, steel, copper, zinc, nickel, lead, aluminum, magnesium, rubber, cork, tin, etc.

At present armament demands for such materials are, and probably throughout the emergency will be, so great that the surplus left over for production of consumers' durable goods will in many cases only permit an output of such goods considerably smaller than that attained in recent months.

The order does not cover installment credit for the purpose of purchasing or carrying a residential building in its entirety.

Scope of Program

It is expected that the initial regulation will be built around a list of articles such as have been mentioned above, which are of the type usually bought for consumers' use. The initial list will not contain articles ordinarily bought for productive purposes, such as farm implements, etc.

The initial regulation, it is expected, will apply only to installment credit. It will not apply to open book accounts nor to straight loans payable at one time and in one payment, whether or not secured.

However, installment credit to obtain cash in relatively small amounts will be covered by the regulation since this type of credit is so closely related to the purchase of articles of the kind listed. This coverage will be subject to such exceptions as may be desirable in the public interest.

Restriction of consumer credit during the emergency will assist in the orderly transition from the defense to the post-defense period. By diminishing the volume of credit used for consumer durable goods, it will make funds available for investment in defense bonds and other forms of savings.

After the Emergency

When the emergency is over, funds so saved can be drawn upon to replenish the depleted stocks of durable goods. At that time capacity for their production will become increasingly available as the production of defense materials is reduced.

It is in the interest of all of the people, in the emergency period, that the growing demand for consumers' durable goods of all kinds be curtailed as an integral part of a broad co-ordinated program to combat inflationary dangers. We should all be ready and willing during the emergency to get along with fewer of those consumers' goods which will be embraced in the Board's regulation.

By doing so we can assist the defense program, lessen the danger of runaway inflation, increase our savings and our purchases of defense bonds, and help to build up a backlog of effective demand to cushion the impact of post-war readjustment.

Hemisphere Unionism Revives

CHICAGO, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Pan-American Federation of Labor, inactive for eight years, will be reorganized as a cohesive labor body for the Western Hemisphere under plans discussed at a closed session of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council

William Green, President of both the American and Pan-American Federations, said yesterday the plans would be completed at the A. F. of L. convention at Seattle in October, which some Latin American delegates are expected to attend.

The hemisphere organization, prior to its last convention in Washington eight years ago, represented the United States, Cuba, and most Central and South American countries. Lack of finances caused its activities to lapse, Mr. Green said.

Matthew Woll, A. F. of L. Vice-President, said he thought the hemisphere is friendly toward labor leadership from the United States, and said the American flag was cheered on the streets of Mexico City during a convention of the Mexican Regional Labor Confederation which he attended.

The Mexican Confederation, representing half a million workers, urged the revival of the Pan-American Federation "in support of democratic principles," he said.

He read also a message from President Avila Camacho of Mexico, who said that Mexico is prepared to stamp out any Nazi, Communist, or Fascist fifth column movements which may arise.

Auto Union Looks Up

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 12 (AP)—U. A. W.-C. I. O. national convention delegates, split nearly 50-50 over the June North American aviation strike in California, meet in a closed session today to map the first step of a new aircraft industry organizing drive.

The United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricutural Implement Workers' sixth annual conference, planning a mass demonstration at two Curtiss-Wright plane factories here, also will hear financial reports before recessing until tonight.

The convention last week set as one of its main objectives the organization of aviation workers.

Leo Kriegbaum, President of the Aircraft, independent union at Curtiss-Wright's fighter and observation plane plants, warned the U. A. W.-C. I. O. "to stay within their proper bounds."

"I know the temper of a lot of our members," he said, "who may very much resent the attempted invasion of the aircraft's domain by the United Auto Workers."

Bill to Save Walrus Is Sent to President

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Congress has decided to make the world safe for Alaskan walruses. If President Roosevelt signs a bill which the Senate passed and sent to him it will be a crime to kill, sell or possess walruses of the Arctic and Bering Sea coastal waters.

The measure also places a ban on walrus exports, chiefly to discourage Eskimos from killing the huge animals for the ivory tusks. A mature walrus weighs about 3,000 pounds and has tusks weighing from 10 to 20 pounds. The tusks, in the raw state, are worth from 50 cents to $1 a pound.

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Draft Extension Bill Wins Republican Support in House

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 Representative Walter G. Andrews of New York, ranking Republican member of the Military Affairs Committee, gave the Administration's draft extension bill significant non-partisan support today as the House of Representatives began decisive debate on the most controversial defense measure now before Congress.

Mr. Andrews, the first House Republican to support the military service extension resolution, frankly chided his fellow Party members for arguing that the national interest was not in peril after voting "almost to a man" for billions of dollars in preparedness appropriations that have passed Congress within the past few months.

As the House convened two hours early in order to complete debate as speedily as possible, it appeared evident that the gravity of the international situation and the pressure of administration leaders combined to assure that some form of longer service for selectees would be approved.

Mr. Andrews warned that the United States cannot relax its defenses at a time when Japan's intentions are "extremely doubtful." And at a time when, to use the New York Republican's own words, "the Nazis are literally raising hell in South America."

Mr. Andrews specifically named Argentina and Colombia as two South American countries where Nazi activity is intense. He said that German agents are also active in Mexico and other nations near the Panama Canal.

The Republican Representative further insisted that the recommendations to retain selectees, guardsmen, reservists, and enlisted regulars beyond the originally allotted period did not originate with President Roosevelt but with Gen. George C. Marshall and clearly represented the objective non-partisan conclusions of the Nation's military chief.

First to begin the debate, Representative Charles I. Faddis (D) of Pennsylvania, asked the House bluntly "What depths have we sunk to if we vote against this bill simply because it might affect whether we return to this House?"

He pointed out that in past wars units of American troops were forced to stand while others were being defeated because their enlistments had expired or because they had not enlisted to fight beyond the continental limits of the United States.

Mr. Faddis contended that Congress would most certainly not be "breaking the contract" if it voted an extension of the selective service period.

"A congressional act is not a contract," he said. It is a law, capable, he implied, of being amended, extended or repealed as Congress found necessary.

He argued that a mandatory time limit on service would disrupt Army training.

"The War Department does not wish to keep these men in service indefinitely," he said, "but it does not want to have to discharge them at one set time."

Teamwork Is Demanded

Representative James W. Wadsworth (R), of New York, the author of the original act by which men were inducted into the Army for compulsory military service took the floor of the House to argue that a modern army depends for its success on the co-ordination of its fighting teams.

"Teams," he said, "that's the key down to the last squad and if you permit these men to return to their homes now you'll break up most of the teams for six or eight months.

Representative R. Ewing Thomason (D) of Texas, the ranking majority member of the Military Affairs Committee supported Mr. Andrews who he declared "hadn't told the half of it about South America."

Mr. Thomason said that he was not in a position to disclose what had been told the House Military Affairs Committee in executive session but he said that if members of the House kept reasonably abreast the current news they would know that:

"There are 200 German schools in Argentina.

"There are 1,200,000 Germans in Brazil, many organized and well trained military units.

"Germany has established numerous air bases in South America, some within striking distance of Panama."

Early Vote Seen

Indicative of a reasonably early vote general debate on the bill was concluded at this morning's session of the House and thereupon Republican opponents of the resolution, led by Representative Dewey Short of Missouri, proposed the first of a series of restricting amendments. The first amendment sought to strike out the section declaring that the national interest was imperilled and would prevent any retention of the selectees beyond the original one year terms.

The Republican opposition was prepared to allow the Army to retain National Guardsmen and reservists for an additional year and sought to continue the present 900,000-man limit on the number of selectees who may be held in service at any time one with the exception of those who volunteer for more extended service.

Mr. Short based his opposition principally upon letters which he had received from selectees in the Army Camps and from which he read excerpts to the House. The selectees whom he quoted expressed the belief that extension of the draft would injure morale.

"If you vote the extension," one letter read, "you will fill the Army with more 'fifth columnists' than Hitler ever hoped."

Opposition Voiced

Opposing Mr. Short's amendment, Representative Charles A. Plumley (R) of Vermont declared that the selective service had assembled "the finest group of young men who despised death and loved life."

He contended that by defeating the draft extension Congress would be gravely endangering the lives of the draftees by submitting them to lack of proper preparation.

Representative John Taber, (R) of New York, advocated that a definite limit be placed on any extension of selective service and said that Congress "must provide the men needed to take care of the situation."

Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, supporting the resolution, declared that it was up to Congress to stop wishful thinking and become realistic.

She said that she supported the bill "in the hope that it may strengthen our defense and eventually prevent the necessity of fighting in a ruthless war."

Representative Charles L. Gifford R) of Massachusetts, announced his opposition to the draft extension on the ground that he could not see "any way in which we can possibly use a great large army."

With accessions of strength reported by administration leaders, Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas, Majority Leader John W. McCormack of Massachusetts and members of the Military Affairs Committee decided to try for an outright 18-month extension of service, like that approved by the Senate last week, rather than a 12-month extension, or an indefinite amount, which would pass the responsibility for keeping the men in training on to the President rather than to Congress.

Higher Wages Boost U. S. Income Payments

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 12

The Commerce Department said yesterday that increases in salaries and wages were chiefly responsible for a 14 per cent gain in national income payments for the first six months of 1941 over the corresponding period of 1940.

The Department estimated salary and wage payments in the first half of this year at $28,229,000,000, or about $5,500,000,000 more than the first half of 1940. The figure also was about $2,500,000,000 higher than the first half of the pre-depression year of 1929.

Dividend payments were up 10 per cent, relief and social security payments declined a little, and withdrawn profits from non-incorporated businesses increased 7 per cent.

Total income payments in the six months were $41,482,000,000. Government statisticians recently figured that the June pace of payments was at an annual rate of $88,000,000,000. June payments were estimated at $7,650,000,000, or 12 per cent higher than May.

Chicago Institute Discusses Limitations on Free Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Discussions at a meeting here the other day served to point up in a useful fashion current consideration of the question of just how far the Nation should go in permitting exercise of democratic rights to those aiming to destroy such rights; in other words the limits of tolerance, the safe bounds of free speech and a free press.

Dr. Harold L. Elsten, propaganda analyst of the nationalities section of the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, dealing with the part played by the newspapers, told the sixth annual Institute of the University of Chicago's Graduate Library School that to fulfill its responsibility in safeguarding democracy each newspaper should be a medium of communication between, rather than a representative of, violent partisans.

He pointed out that there is no public body like the Federal Communications Commission empowered to encourage the press to adopt rules similar to those adopted by radiocasters for the handling of news and controversial issues.

Last "Unconquered" Field

"The press," he said, "remains the last great field of mass communications to be reconquered for democracy."

Critics of the Administration, and others deeply concerned in the field of press freedom, see in such comment threat of Government limitation of the Constitutional privileges of speech and press. Dr. Elsten did uphold the necessity of maintaining the right of free speech, but remarked that the problem has become that of "the range and limits of tolerance."

"To what extent," he asked, "does emergency or war justify limits to our political rights which we may not legitimately enforce in peacetime? We hesitate, and rightly so, at those who would move lightly and carelessly into infringements of these rights."

Dr. Elsten cited four means by which it has been suggested that abuses of freedom of the press might be curbed:

1. A "TVA newspaper," as proposed by Max Lerner, with the Government owning and operating a "yardstick" to set standards of acceptable reporting which the public should demand from private publishers.

2. A "Pure Speech and Press Administration," modeled after the Pure Food and Drug Administration, which would require "labeling of propaganda."

3. An "SEC over News," stemming mainly from a bill proposed last year by former Senator Sherman Minton which would act to prevent false and misleading statements in the press as the SEC acts to prevent misleading statements about securities and their marketing.

4. A Bureau of Standards for the press, which would release to the public results of reporting and information tests and analyses by social scientists.

The whole field of public opinion and propaganda analysis was searchingly probed by institute speakers. Harold S. Gosnell, political science associate professor at the University of Chicago, held that public opinion polls on issues not likely to come directly before the people cannot be accepted at face value, chiefly because they "fail to represent fully the opinions of low income groups."

Dr. Felix Morley, President of Haverford College and former editor of the Washington Post, told the institute that the pressing need today is not a better way of communicating Government policy to the people, but a better method of communicating public opinion to the Government.

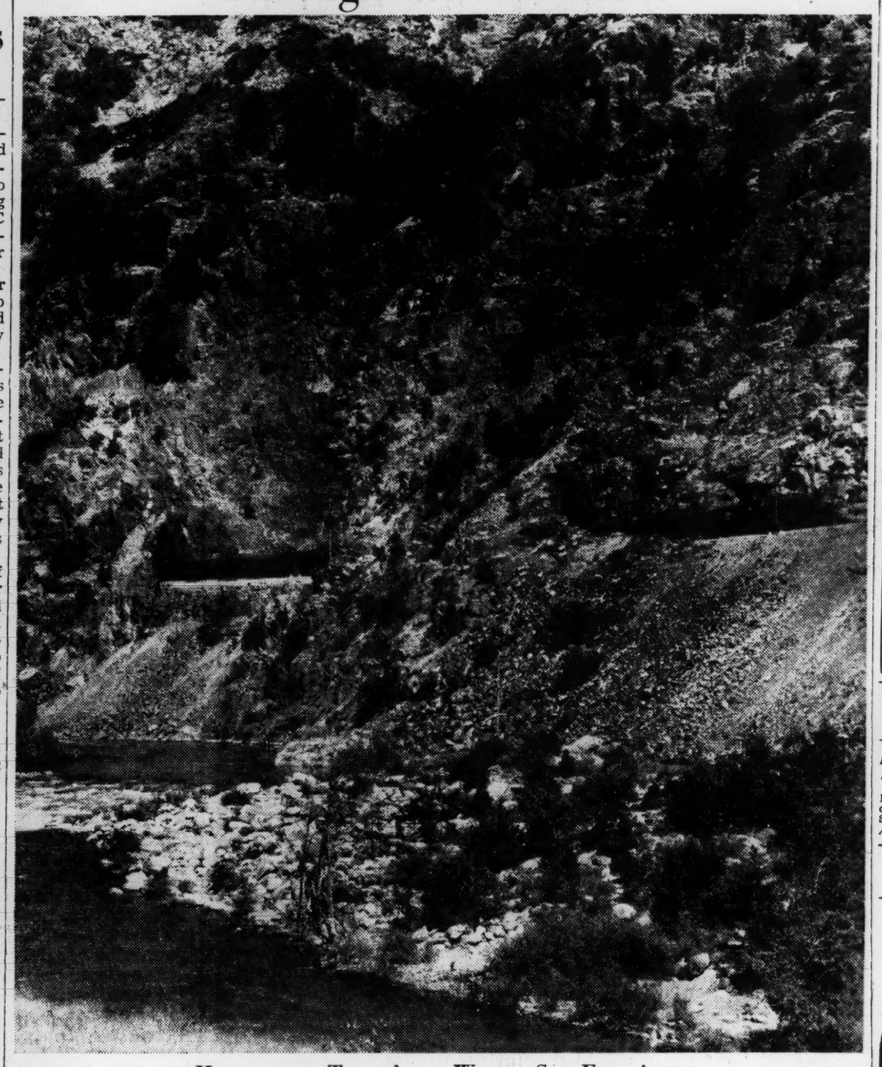
"Dubious" Public

Dr. Morley did not offer verification of his bald statement that research in the improvement of communication from the public to the Government is badly needed, "because it is the less articulate sections of the population which are now most dubious of the Government's course."

It is pointed out that if Dr. Morley's statement is a known fact, and he so presented it in this instance, it must be supposed that the Government, as well as he and others who heard him, know of it, and that therefore there is no need for improvement in methods of communication in that direction as he suggests.

As if by way of offering a compromise solution to the whole thing, Bernard Berelson, fellow in the Graduate Library School at the university, suggested formation of an impartial organization to weigh the propaganda being fired at the American people from all sides. Dr. Berelson envisages a "Gallup poll" of mass communications, conducted by an impartial scientific agency for communications research.

Through the Mountains



Honeymoon Tunnels on Way to San Francisco

There are more than 30 tunnels in 150 miles passing through the Feather River Canyon between Chicago and San Francisco via the Burlington Rio Grande-Western Pacific Railroads.

Railroads Expect Spurt in Travel to Coast

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Along the Rails

A new spurt in late summer and early fall rail travel to the West from eastern cities is being anticipated by the railroads in view of the Government's drive to curtail the consumption of gasoline in this region. Already the country's major lines are enjoying an increase in business and when the books are balanced one of the best years in rail history is likely to be recorded.

The vacationist who has had an eye on California for that three weeks' or month holiday, but hesitates because of the acute gasoline situation in the East, will find that rail travel to the Pacific Coast has some exceptional advantages to offer.

If he will take the time to chat with a rail agent he will learn that for as little as $90 he may travel 9,000 miles on streamlined, air-conditioned coach trains. He will be told that the transcontinental journey can be made in four days and that the reclining chairs add to the night's comfort. If he prefers Pullman travel, then the same amount of miles may be traveled for $190 with lower-berth accommodations included.

Much of the country can be seen from the train window and the stops at leading rail terminals enable travelers to mix with the natives or, in some cases, take a quick tour of the city. On the Burlington's route to the Coast three of California's distinctive regions are to be seen from the windows of the Exposition Flyer.

Entering California near the crest of the Sierra Nevada Range, the train follows the rugged Feather River Canyon through the heart of the High Sierra, then runs down the Sacramento Valley and across the northern end of the San Joaquin Valley, passing through Sacramento and Stockton, before crossing the Contra Costa Hills to emerge on San Francisco Bay.

Extra Comfort

In order to increase the comfort of passengers to the 'nth degree, a number of American railroads are installing odor elimination equipment in air-conditioned cars. Through the use of odor adsorbers which operate on the same principle as the gas mask, every trace of tobacco, cosmetic, or other odor is completely taken out of the air. The air to be cleansed of odors is drawn through the adsorbers where it passes through a bed of highly activated coconut shell carbon, which captures and retains the odors. The carbon is removed from time to time, purified and re-activated for use again.

Trail Blazer Blazes

The Pennsylvania Railroad's speedy streamliner, the Trail Blazer, now on its third year of service between New York and Chicago, carried more than 300,000 passengers during the first two years it has been in operation. The first year 132,000 passengers rode the streamliner while last year 175,000 persons used the Trail Blazer between New York and Chicago. For the first five months of 1941, patronage has shown a jump of 60 per cent as compared with the same period last year.

All-Expense Cruise

The Southern Railway is offering all-expense cruises from Detroit to Perry Sound and Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, including points of interest in Georgian Bay from many cities in the South. Tickets bear a 15-day return limit and are available for all-Pullman accommodations or in coaches only, while meals and berths are included on the boat.

New Daylight Train

Recently the Baltimore & Ohio placed a new daylight train, the Washingtonian, in service between the Nation's Capital and Cleveland, Ohio. It operates over the B. & O. between Washington and Pittsburgh, and over the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and the Erie into Cleveland. The route runs through the Allegheny and Blue Ridge Mountains, offering a scenic ride by daylight. The Washingtonian carries individual reclining-seat coaches and a lounge-diner.

Train Puffs

Coach seats are reserved on both the Southwestern Limited and the Knickerbocker between New York and St. Louis, Mo. . . . The Dixie Flagler, streamlined coach train between Chicago and Miami, Fla., is being operated throughout the summer. . . . All-year daily coach and Pullman service is provided from Chicago to Florida points by the Southland and the Flamingo, while the Florida Arrow, operates daily from early January to mid-April. . . . The East Wind is having a successful summer on its run between Washington, Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, New York, and New Hampshire and Maine points. . . . A diner-kitchen and diner unit accommodating 96 guests is one of the features of the new streamlined City of San Francisco. . . . Chicago and North Western showed a net railway operating income for the month of April of $1,322,078 as against a deficit of $37,429 for the same month in 1940. . . . The approximately 420,000 miles of railway track in the United States contains 1,250,000,000 crossties, representing an investment of $2,000,000,000.

August Chore Calendar

Although we are apt to think of August as a more or less inactive month in the garden, there are many tasks that are best accomplished at this time of year. In fact, some of this work really must be done now if a whole season is not to be lost.

How about the perennials that are resting at this time? Do they need to be divided? Bleeding heart, oriental poppy, anchusa, mertensia, all of which are increased by the same form of root division, may be safely handled now. Cut the root into pieces about three inches long. Be sure to keep these pieces right end up. One gardener recommends cutting the top of each section square and the bottom on the bias for distinguishing purposes. The pieces of root need not be all of the same thickness, however. Place them in flats about three inches apart and keep well watered. If you live in a section where frosts do not come early, you can put the cuttings directly into the ground.

It is a good plan to cut down your delphinium plants now. While you are doing this, loosen the soil about the plants and incorporate some good fertilizer with it.

There are seeds and bulbs which are best planted in August. Delphinium seeds, for instance, give best results if planted when freshly ripened. Sweet william and pansy seeds, planted now, will give nice little plants for wintering over in the cold frame. Success in hot-weather seed sowing depends on keeping the seed box dark and cool until germination takes place, then admit light and air gradually. Keep the soil moist always, but never wet. When the plants show two or three true leaves, transplant to cold frame. These will bloom the following season.

Madonna Lilies

Madonna lilies, which must make a top growth before freezing weather comes, should be planted the latter part of the month. If you would have the finest blooms, give your bulbs a sub-soil of clay; for this retains the moisture which the plant demands to be at its best. Over the layer of clay soil spread about two inches of well-rotted stable manure and on top of this the earth that was removed. Your lily bed is now ready for the bulbs. Place these so that the tops will be about two inches below the surface.

And don't forget that freesia bulbs must be potted up in August if you are to enjoy their loveliness in the house next winter. This is definitely a "must"! A six-inch pan will hold 12 freesia bulbs. Cover the bottom with broken bits of flower pot and fill with rich soil with which one-half pint of sand and two teaspoonfuls of bone meal have been thoroughly incorporated. Plant the bulbs with their tips just below the surface of the soil. The latter should come only to one-half inch of the top to facilitate watering. Cover with several folds of paper which should remain until green tips begin to show. You may have to wait some time for this, as freesias start slowly. Keep in a cool place until uncovered, then place in the sun. When they show bud, additional fertilizer in tablet or liquid form may be added. Freesias may be used over again for forcing.

Dividing Iris

Another August "must" is the planting of autumn crocus outdoors for fall bloom. Plant the bulbs in well-prepared, enriched soil, about four inches deep and two inches apart. There are several varieties, all showing some shade of lavender or purple, except Crocus ochrolencus, which is pure white. These are very hardy, blossoming in late September and October. They may also be naturalized in grass, if preferred.

If you did not divide and reset your iris as soon as it finished blooming, do it now. Always bear in mind two things when setting iris: First, the rhizome should be barely covered with earth; second, be sure that no water stands around it. The iris bed should be higher than the surrounding grade. For fertilizer, a mixture of bone meal and wood ashes will be found very satisfactory, or peatmoss mixed with a good commercial fertilizer, such as 5-8-7. Never use manure on iris! After resetting, cut tops back, either straight across or in an inverted V.

Look about the garden for annuals which for some reason have not matured to the blossoming stage. The end of the month pot these up in good rich soil and keep in a protected place, such as a covered porch, until time to take them into the house. These will blossom all winter in the window garden. Those which have proved most satisfactory in my case are snapdragons, petunias, ageratum, heliotrope, stocks, and godetia. A word of caution here—give these annuals a good spraying with a nicotine solution before taking into the house, to discourage any aphis that might be lurking about. **E. M. E.**

A Tuesday feature

New Air Stamps On 15,000 Letters From N.J. Aug. 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 11—Thousands of letters will carry the new purple 10-cent air mail stamps to all parts of the world despite war and blockade when the issue is released at the twelfth annual convention of the American Air Mail Society here on Aug. 15.

A special post office under direction of Mrs. Lee Shawen from Washington, D. C., will be set up at the Claridge Hotel to handle the some 15,000 letters already received for mailing. The convention continues through Saturday and Sunday.

"These letters have come from all sections of this Country," said Thomas C. Stewart, Atlantic City Postmaster, "and will go out to all parts of the world. A special crew is being sent from Washington to handle this mail. This is the second time a new issue has gone on sale in Atlantic City, and the requests are away ahead of the last time."

The six-cent air mail stamp already has been issued at Washington. The remainder in the series will be released at meetings of various philatelic groups. The 15-cent brown goes on sale on Aug. 19 at Baltimore, Md., during the convention of the American Philatelic Society. The meeting of the Society of Philatelic Americans in Philadelphia on Aug. 27 will be the occasion for release of the 20-cent green. The 30-cent blue will be issued at Kansas City, Mo., on Sept. 25 as courtesy to the Trans-Mississippi Philatelic Society. The 50-cent orange will be released at St. Louis, Mo., on Oct. 29 for the World Wide Philatelic Association's third annual convention.

McNary Sees End Of War in Year

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug 12 (AP)—Senator Charles A. McNary of Oregon, believes the European war may end within a year.

The Republican Floor Leader stopped in Salt Lake City en route to Washington, D. C.

"I can see no reason for us to become involved in this war under present conditions," he said. "We can do a much better job if we keep out of it, giving all-out aid to the democracies."

"I do not think the war will go through another year," he added, explaining he thought the economic pressure and suffering were "too great for any nation to long withstand."

Materials Priority Expected for Cities

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—Mayor F. H. La Guardia said he expected the Priorities Board of the Office of Production Management to grant cities priorities on materials necessary for maintenance, repair and functional services of city governments.

After conferring with Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Chairman of the Board, the Mayor said he expected such an order to be issued within a few days.

Mr. La Guardia said any such order would apply to all cities. He mentioned valves for water supply, pipe, chlorine, wiring and other materials as examples of materials for which cities needed priority.

A Major Sacrifice

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—The first household article purchased by Gov. and Mrs. Murray D. Van Wagoner after their marriage in 1929 went into Michigan's aluminum collection. You guessed it, girls! It was the Governor's wife's dishpan.

Travel

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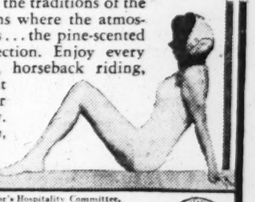

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The Home Forum

Land of No Last Frontier

BRITISH COLUMBIA is a province of many mysteries. Those who know only one part are apt to exclaim: "All the scenery is so much alike! When you have seen a part, you have seen the whole!"

It is possible to go on believing this for years, or forever, just so long as one stays at a single vantage point; but move out of the groove and you have spoken those words for the last time. On the coast and in the interior are two different kinds of living and the people, like people all over the world, take their color from their environment.

* * *

On the coast the air is salt, soft and languid; inland it is dry, heady and tense. On the coast there are no great extremes of heat or cold; inland the sun blazes with a still, fiery heat and in winter the air is intense and brittle with cold. The coast has the poise, the interior the temperament.

This is at once the province of the Pacific and of mile after mile of gleaming lake water. It is the land of the valleys, the valleys of the Fraser, the Nicola, the Kootenay, the Columbia, the Okanagen, the Peace; and it is also the country of roaring rivers and sheer heights that seem to scrape the snow from the wandering cloud banks.

* * *

Traveling east from Penticon in the Okanagen Valley, you leave one world behind and enter another in the space of half a day. All through the Okanagen with its rich benchlands of apple, apricot, tomato, and prune the atmosphere has been one of shelter and fertility, a country of long lakes and green foothills; but, east of Penticon, British Columbia is something else again.

Within a few hours, the hills have leapt into mountains and down there in the steep valleys the metal flash of the river twists by acres of rich arable land and the high, square-topped houses of the Dukhobors. Even the faces at the wayside stations have changed. Out there, standing by the freight-shed, or holding a white horse's head in the shallow of the elms, are men and women with high-boned Slavic features, the women still dressed as their forebears must have been while they cultivated the fields of the Old World.

* * *

Here, at last, among these densely-wooded mountainsides, these broad-backed waterways, you get some sense of what it means to belong to a new land, a country against which men have had to fight foot by foot before any part of it could be subdued. Here, at last, you get some sense of what it is like to belong to British Columbia, to a province of depth and majesty, of infinitely shifting color and of the thunder of great waters.

It is a country to make a man feel a little less sure of himself than he is accustomed to feel in the landlocked comfort of his own armchair. This is a land of challenge, of nothing for nothing and no quarter for the weak or the half-hearted, the vast mysterious hinterland heritage to which British Columbians have been born.

* * *

No part of the province could look more splendid, at this season of the year, than the West Kootenays. Up there history is written in the names of rivers and by the courses of rivers. At Brilliant the Kootenay meets the Columbia, beyond Glade the Slocan enters the Kootenay and within a stretch of less than sixteen miles the dams of the city of Nelson, West Kootenay, Bonnington, and Coralyn harness a million gallons of storming liquid power. It is worth traveling a day and a night just to watch that fury of white water pounding through the dams, the thin bright clouds of spray hanging in the air.

Between and beyond the dams the river is glass clear, reflecting the woolly whiteness of cloud, the snowy chins of the peaks, patches of brilliant green. Farms with a few acres of crops or orchard stand high on the banks and, as the train rolls by, men and women straighten on their hoes. The women wear the white head-cloths and full bright skirts of Central Europe, and all work in the furrows like men. They must have watched many a train pass by throughout the years; yet they cannot resist a pause, the slow turning of the head, the arms raised to shade their faces from the glare. They stand etched against the green and earth-brown of their land, like thick-stemmed flowers petaled in sturdy crimson, yellow, and blue. They are a stubborn people, taking unkindly to assimilation, stolidly cultivating the best of the land, a race within a race.

* * *

Along this stretch of line, the train hoots almost without pause. The echoes shout into the rocks, down the long valleys, over the shining strip of the river, past the rips and the white water; and never anywhere does it seem that a train spoke more perfectly the language of the country. There are rainbow trout in the Kootenay and the Columbia and, before the dams were built, mile on mile of some of the best fishing in the world. It is the country of trees and valley and cloud; but, first of all, it is the land of the waterways, the country of churning power tamed to the disciplines of man.

Not only does the city of Nelson draw its power from this chain of dams, but also the city of Trail, largest smelter in the British Empire. Nelson is a lovely little town, set against the shelter of the mountains, but in Trail the smokestacks steam day and night and a thick pale mask of smoke hangs over the valley. By day the city empties its heaving lungs into the heavy sky, but at night it is changed to a brilliant caldron of light and power.

* * *

The hour to see Trail is on a black night, driving down from Rossland. Suddenly, as you round the last turn, the burning valley lies below. The lights form blazing clusters and circlets, picking up the dark flash of the river as it flows through the heart of the town. There is something disquieting about so much vital power concentrated in a single fork of the hills, so essential an industry churning away day and night in one isolated valley. But the effect is only fairylike, seen from above. There is nothing fairylike about the armed guards posted around the smelter, the rigid exclusion of visitors from what used to be a recognized privilege, the harsh white light that blazes relentlessly down, cutting shadow to the minimum. But then there is nothing fairylike about the fact of war.

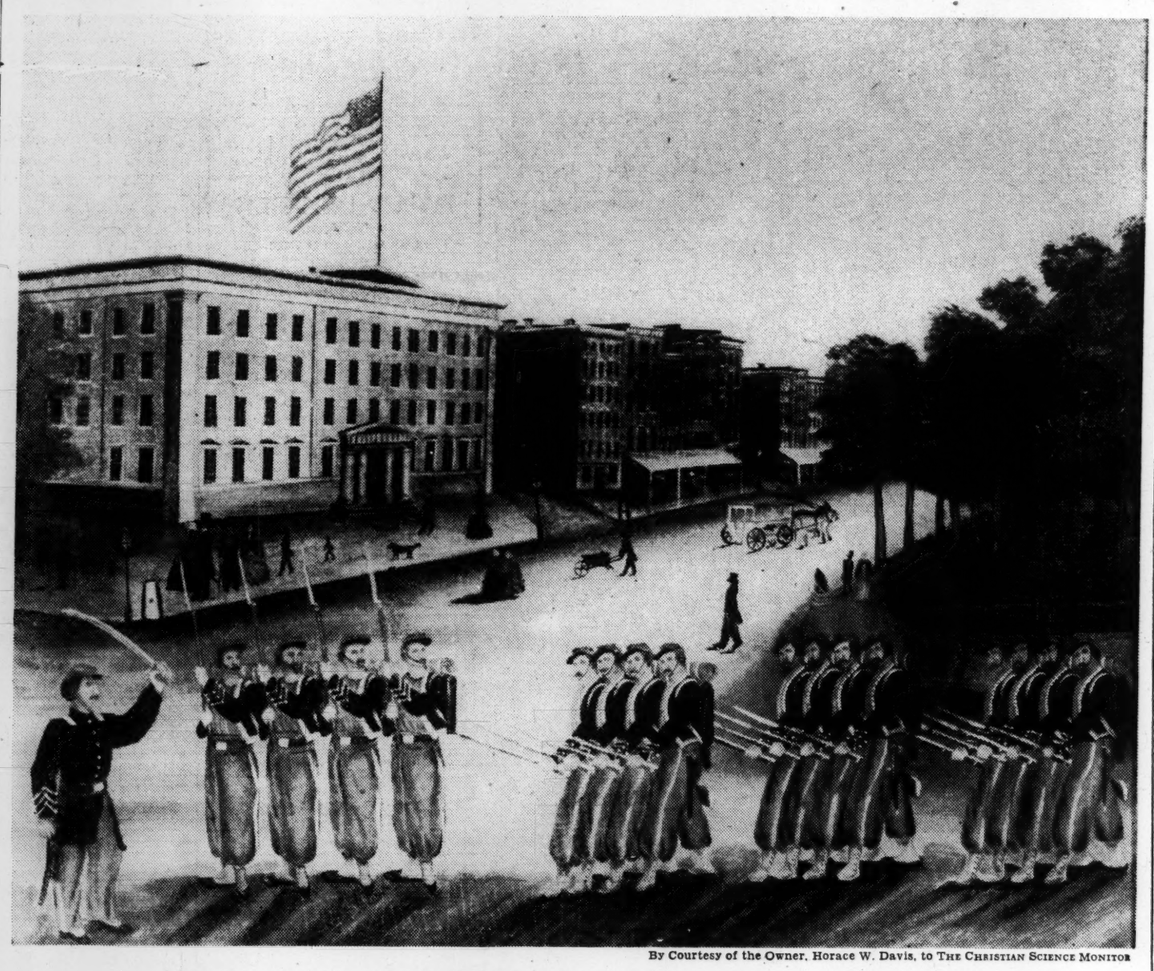
Above the city of Trail lies Rossland. In its day, Rossland has written rich chapters into the mining history of the province. The names of famous old properties and the equally famous escapades connected with them give the town a character strongly its own. It does not choose to live on its past; but if it did, it would have an exciting past to live on.

* * *

The old shafts are up there in the hills, the slopes still being tested for ore, but the ruthless hand of civilization has tamed the wild old town where fortunes were made and lost overnight and the once gaudy palace of the dance is the shuttered property of ghosts. But if the rough nights and the dangerous days have died for Rossland, its legends live on. They have been carved into the hillsides by pick and shovel and they will endure about as long.

But all this is only an ant's-eye view of the province as a whole. There is still the lonely giant of the north, the long west coast, the Peace River country. British Columbia is the land of no last frontier.

IRENE BAIRD



By Courtesy of the Owner, Horace W. Davis, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"ZOUAVES AND ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY": *A Painting by an Anonymous Artist*

"ZOUAVES AND ASTOR HOUSE" is an American folk painting of the nineteenth century. The artist is anonymous, and probably had little or no artistic training. He had knowledge, however, and an instinctive feeling for pattern and space arrangement based on a sound craft tradition. The subject falls into the classification of pictures dealing with current national interest; in this case, the Civil War. The Zouaves were a famous regiment of New York militia, whose military dress was copied after their French namesakes. They were accustomed to parade in the larger northern cities, seeking volunteers. In this picture, an officer leads his men along a street opposite the old Astor House in New York, which was then located at Broadway and Vesey Streets. The artist has been concerned with the precise outlines of the buildings, and has given meticulous attention to details of costume. The illusion of perspective and space composition is unusually well handled. Although the painter had no formal art education, he more than compensates the lack of it by his simplicity and genuineness.

This particular picture, dated about 1861, is a rare example which was discovered by the owner in a country store near New Orleans.

H. H. A.

Westminster Hall

It was not time destroyed this ancient place,
This grand old temple of the craftsman's skill:
The patient work of years had left their trace
Upon the vaulted roof and lofty walls,
And each decade had only served to fill
With greater glory these historic halls.

The rafters blackened by revengeful fire
Have echoed to the voices of the free:
Have seen a monarch face his people's ire,
And Wallace stand unconquered, unafraid.
Here England's laws have issued stern decree,
Here have her glorious banners been displayed.

Though hate persist and leave no single stone
Upon the other to recall the past,
And England stand deserted and alone,
She shall not lack the valor nor the deed
That will maintain her freedom to the last,
The heritage she claimed at Runnymede.

GWEN CASTLE

Queen Victoria at The Crystal Palace

WHAT MEANS THAT sudden turning of all eyes, and the directing of every step towards the Transept? "The Queen! the Queen is coming!" She is beloved by all, and all wish to see her. With a coronal studded with diamonds upon her fair brow, and a dress not so gorgeous as appears on many ladies in Regent Street, she emerges from the door of her robing-room, in company with the Prince Consort, and three of their little ones—the Prince of Wales, aged ten, the Princess Royal, aged eleven, and the Princess Alice, aged eight years—all modest and prettily behaved children. . . . Her Majesty is a good, hearty woman, now thirty-three years old, and the mother of seven children, all of whom are living. In her manners, she is dignified and pleasing, and her character is pure, and her examples are always on virtue's side. She is benevolent, and does very much as a Patron of charitable Institutions. She is universally respected and beloved. England never had a purer sovereign on the Throne. Prince Albert is of the same age—her first cousin—their mothers are sisters—they were brought up together—loved each other in their childhood, and married, no doubt, from real affection. He is a very good looking man—well educated—at home on almost all subjects of general literature—is quite ingenious in the science of mechanics—is a lover and adept of music—devotes himself to the cause of Agriculture, Literature, and Benevolence, and is very popular in England. He is a worthy companion of the Queen, though below her in rank, and wholly without political power.

The Royal party spend about half an hour in the Palace, and retire amidst the acclamations of the multitudes, and the pealings of all the great bells in the Edifice. This Great Exhibition is the child of the public spirit of Prince Albert and Victoria, who hope, by means of it, not more to promote the arts and sciences universally, than to exert, through its social effects, a power that shall be felt amongst the Nations in behalf of the Peace of the World. The time, we hope, is near by, long since predicted, when "Nation shall not lift sword against Nation, nor learn War any more."—From "Glimpses and Gatherings," by WILLIAM A. DREW (1852).

To Love Is to Live

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO WATCH MEN as they daily go about their affairs, "one to his farm, another to his merchandise" (Matthew 22:5), is to discern that, in certain respects, the thoughts of one typify the thoughts of most. The practice of thinking materially has established a material standard, and many spurious inducements to the gaining of health, wealth, wisdom, and happiness are laid temptingly before mankind. Even as they pursue material attractions, however, men often find that the time comes when they ask themselves if they are getting the best that life has to offer.

This common question is dealt with on page 258 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, where she has written: "A mortal, corporeal, or finite conception of God cannot embrace the glories of limitless, incorporeal Life and Love. Hence the unsatisfied human craving for something better, higher, holier, than is afforded by a material belief in a physical God and man. The insufficiency of this belief to supply the true idea proves the falsity of material belief."

The Bible teaches that God is Spirit, and Christian Science takes a definite stand upon this truth, deducing from it the logical conclusion that the creations of Spirit are spiritual. It accepts the fact that God is All, and that there can, therefore, be no other than the spiritual creation. One of the familiar synonyms for God, Spirit, is Love. Love, the reflection of divine Love, is the true and perfect expression of Life, God.

Experience provides many examples of the truth that to love is to live. Do not men who have disregarded the rights of others, even thrust them aside, and pushed on to a wrong goal in their ambition for position and wealth, frequently find that the desire to dominate mankind or to possess material things has cost them their own wealth and peace? Turning from matter to Spirit, they discern that to seek "first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness" (Matthew 6:33), is to take the spiritual viewpoint, to follow the way of Spirit, wherein they partake of the fruits of meekness, love, health, and true substance. When they realize that harmonious living is the consequence of right thinking, they will gladly dwell upon and manifest more and more of the spiritual qualities of God, Love, who is the source of all true being.

The extent to which men really believe that loving is living is shown in the way they exercise self-sacrifice in the unselfish services they daily render to one another from purely altruistic motives. The world's outstanding illustration that loving is true living is provided in the career of Christ Jesus, the Way-shower. Its beneficent purpose was indicated in a few brief words by Peter, who, when speaking to Cornelius, the centurion, described the Master (Acts 10:38) as one "who went about doing good." Jesus' essential teaching was that men should realize their sonship with God, and Christian Science shows men how to follow the Christly example and thereby prove meekness to be might, material loss to be spiritual gain, and spiritual understanding to be the source of health, holiness, and harmony.

Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 26): "Jesus' teaching and practice of Truth involved such a sacrifice as makes us admit its Principle to be Love. This was the precious import of our Master's sinless career and of his demonstration of power over death."

When we learn to love spiritually, we are enabled to find what our true supply is. A student of Christian Science, distressed over conditions which had almost forced him to close his business, received a message from one to whom he had complained, which said that he must love more. He obeyed this counsel, and although his understanding of the nature of true substance did not unfold in a day, from that time forward the act of loving more proved to be the pathway leading to the healing of his sense of limitation.

Paul tells us (I Corinthians 13:4, 7, American Revised Version), "Love suffereth long, and is kind; love envieth not; love vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, . . . beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things."

Again, the more we love the more complete is our protection from evil. The Way-shower's counsel to love our enemies, understood and practiced, holds us within the spiritual shelter, where no harm can come. There is no danger in which Love will not be our guardian and our comfort. Nothing can bring us into any condition where it cannot be demonstrated that, as Mrs. Eddy has said (Science and Health, p. 571), "Clad in the panoply of Love, human hatred cannot reach you."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Poppy

Last night the wind came like a thief
And shook the brilliant poppy leaf
And spilled its copper-petaled gown
Upon the windy ground.
So in the dawn when I came by
Under the jasmine sky
I thought at last the sun had sewn
Seeds of itself, and therefore grown,
So I stooped down.
And in my hand I took the stuff
Of poppy petals, and they fell
Away from me, and I could see
Their splendidly exhausted wings.
And in my hand the wet still clings
From poppy petals that have been
Centuries in and out of earth,
And yet will come again.

ELIZABETH JANE ASTLEY

Aimer, c'est Vivre

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

OBSERVONS LES HOMMES qui s'en vont chaque jour à leurs affaires, "l'un à son champ, l'autre à son trafic" (Matthieu 22:5), et nous nous apercevrons que sous certains rapports, les pensées d'un individu représentent celles de presque tous les autres. L'habitude de penser matériellement a établi une norme matérielle; et l'on fait miroiter aux yeux des humains beaucoup de prétendues recettes pour obtenir la santé, l'abondance, la sagesse ou le bonheur. Toutefois, même en poursuivant les plaisirs matériels, les hommes en arrivent tôt ou tard à se demander si vraiment la vie ne peut rien leur offrir de meilleur.

Cette question fort naturelle trouve sa réponse à la page 258 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, où Mary Baker Eddy déclare: "Une conception matérielle, corporelle, ou finie de Dieu ne saurait embrasser les magnificences de la Vie et de l'Amour illimités et incorporels. D'où la soif humaine, inassouvie, de quelque chose de meilleur, de plus élevé, de plus saint, que ce qu'une croyance matérielle à un Dieu et à un homme physique peut fournir. L'insuffisance de cette croyance à donner la vraie idée prouve la fausseté de la croyance matérielle."

La Bible enseigne que Dieu est Esprit; prenant cette vérité comme base, la Science Chrétienne en conclut logiquement que les créations de l'Esprit sont spirituelles. Elle accepte le fait que Dieu est Tout: il ne peut donc y avoir une seconde création qui ne serait pas spirituelle. Le terme Amour est un des synonymes qu'on emploie souvent pour désigner Dieu, l'Esprit. L'amour qui reflète l'Amour divin constitue l'expression parfaite et vraie de la Vie, de Dieu.

Aimer, c'est vivre; l'expérience nous apporte bien des exemples de cette vérité. Lorsque, avides de dignités et de richesses, les hommes ont poursuivi leur but erroné en négligeant les droits d'autrui ou même en les piétinant, n'ont-ils pas souvent constaté que le désir de dominer leurs semblables ou de posséder maintes choses matérielles a fini par causer leur ruine en leur ravissant la paix? Mais si l'on se détourne de la matière pour avoir recours à l'Esprit, on voit que chercher "premièrement le royaume de Dieu et sa justice" (Matthieu 6:33), c'est adopter le point de vue spirituel; en suivant ce chemin, on a part aux fruits de l'Esprit — douceur, amour, santé, substance véritable. Quand les humains se rendront compte qu'une vie harmonieuse est la conséquence du penser juste, c'est avec joie qu'ils méditeront et manifesteront toujours davantage les qualités spirituelles de Dieu, de l'Amour, source de tout être réel.

Dans la mesure où l'on croit vraiment qu'aimer c'est vivre, on pratiquera l'abnégation; chaque jour, on rendra des services en s'inspirant de mobiles purement altruistes. La carrière du Christ Jésus, du Conducteur, illustre cette vérité d'une manière tout à fait remarquable. Au centenier Corneille, Pierre dit que le Maître "allait de lieu en lieu, faisant du bien;" c'est ainsi qu'en quelques mots, ils définissait le noble but de ce ministère. Jésus insistait pour que les hommes comprennent et mettent en pratique leur filialité par rapport à Dieu; or la Science Chrétienne nous apprend à suivre l'exemple du Christ, à prouver que la force se trouve dans la douceur, que la perte de la matérialité représente un gain spirituel, que la compréhension spirituelle est la source de la santé, de la sainteté, de l'harmonie.

Mrs. Eddy déclare (*Science et Santé*, p. 26): "L'enseignement de Jésus et sa pratique de la Vérité impliquaient un tel sacrifice que nous sommes forcés d'admettre que c'est l'Amour qui en était le Principe. C'était là la précieuse signification de la carrière impeccable de notre Maître et de sa démonstration de puissance sur la mort."

Lorsque nous apprenons à aimer spirituellement, nous sommes à même de voir ce qui constitue nos vraies ressources. Un Scientiste Chrétien était aux prises avec des circonstances qui l'avaient presque obligé à fermer ses bureaux; il s'en affligeait, lorsqu'il reçut un message de quelqu'un à qui il avait confié ses peines: on lui disait d'aimer davantage. Il obéit, et quoique sa compréhension de la vraie substance ne se développât que graduellement, à partir de ce jour aimer davantage fut pour lui le sentier conduisant à la guérison du sens de limitations.

Paul nous dit (I Corinthiens 13:4, 7): "L'amour est patient; l'amour est plein de bonté. L'amour n'est point envieux; il n'est pas présomptueux, il ne s'enfle pas d'orgueil... Il excuse tout, il croit tout, il espère tout, il supporte tout."

Plus nous aimons, mieux nous sommes protégés contre le mal. Le Conducteur nous engage à aimer nos ennemis; comprendre et pratiquer cela, c'est avoir un refuge spirituel où le mal ne peut pénétrer. Dans tous les périls, l'Amour sera notre gardien, notre réconfort. Nous ne pouvons jamais nous trouver dans une situation où il soit impossible de démontrer le fait suivant, énoncé par Mrs. Eddy (*Science et Santé*, p. 571): "Revêtu de la panoplie de l'Amour, vous êtes à l'abri de la haine humaine."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1941

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

Who Has the Initiative Now? ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

The most revealing news which greets a returned correspondent who has been boycotting the Capital and covering the Great Smoky Mountains for several weeks concerns two momentous conferences neither of which may take place.

There is the continuing, persistent and not implausible report that Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt have, are now, or may possibly soon confer somewhere-on-the-Atlantic to settle new strategy in the common war.

There is the resultant and inspired announcement from Rome today that "a conference of eight nations to solidify Europe against Great Britain, the United States and Russia" will be held within the next two weeks.

The Axis-authorized announcement states that this meeting has been prompted by "increasing indications of major American aid to Russia" and that Germany, Italy, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Croatia and Finland will participate in the discussions.

Significant Even If Not Held

Now, the Roosevelt-Churchill "conference" is significant even if it doesn't take place.

It is significant because it symbolizes the fact that to a very considerable degree the initiative in this war has passed from the dictators to the democracies.

It is significant because the very prospect of a meeting between the heads of the British and American Governments has thrown the Axis on the diplomatic defensive and has spurred a hurried announcement of an eight-power conference to show how united Europe really is behind Hitler.

It can safely be assumed that there is much behind this talk of a Roosevelt-Churchill consultation because if the President and the Prime Minister are not meeting in person, they are conferring on a very important matter through their most trusted and informed representatives. It was not coincidence nor was it to discuss the time of day that Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, Gen. George C. Marshall and Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Army air forces, were all in Montreal on the same day last week. And it shouldn't be overlooked that Harry Hopkins got to Moscow ahead of Hitler.

The fact which gives meaning to these developments is that officials with the fullest information in Washington are convinced that the war's turning point may be nearer at hand than appears on the surface.

It can now be written that the thing which Hitler greatly feared is come upon him. Hitler's greatest fear has been united opposition. His primary and persistent technique has been to pick off his opponents separately, one by one, and to prevent them from uniting.

When, little more than a year ago, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France were falling one by one, revealing the fallacy of neutrality and the weakness of disunity, it was a euphemism to refer to the Allies. For a time Britain's only ally was the righteousness of her cause.

The situation is different today. The reason why the initiative in this war is to a very considerable degree moving from the Axis to the Allies is that there are Allies in number and in strength. The reason why the Axis is pushed to call its own meeting at the very prospect of a Churchill-Roosevelt meeting is because Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt speak for a more united and determined opposition than Hitler has yet faced.

At this moment the Axis is confronted with a six-power alliance which is functioning, which refuses to be scared and which does not intend to to give in under any circumstances. Its population and its potential are greater than any combination it must face and its morale is that of free men.

This anti-Axis alliance is made up of the Governments of the British Empire, the United States, Russia, China, the Netherlands, East Indies and the exiled government of Norway which, despite the occupation of its homeland, is putting into the battle a merchant marine of 25,000 sailors and more than 3,000,000 tons of vital shipping. Together this alliance encompasses a population of approximately 1,300,000,000 and has available to it the increasingly mobilized resources of the Western Hemisphere, Australia, most of Africa, and most of China, Russia and Britain.

Other Allies

The Dutch East Indies, whose defense has been the subject of close consultation with Britain and America, does not intend to yield its treasure to Japan, either by telephone or by attack. Its population of 63,000,000, the majority of whom are Mohammedans and are solidly and religiously opposed to the Axis, is determined, there is every reason to believe, to resist the Japanese successfully or to destroy their own resources completely.

In addition to this six-power ring of anti-Axis allies the Free French continue to offer effective and strategic opposition, the Czechs and the Serbians keep up their "welcome" to the Nazis in the Balkans with unyielding guerilla warfare and Russia is now turning the once captured Poles into an anti-Axis army of considerable proportions.

When Hitler first began this war he bought off Russia because he feared a united opposition. Today his last state is worse than his first because the thing which he greatly feared—a united opposition is come upon him.

The Country Speaks: Memphis

Calm Broods Over Memphis ..... *By Ralph W. Cessna*

Honk! Honk! Toot! Toot!

If you're hearing noises like that—and in case you still don't know they're the kind that come out of automobile horns—you aren't in Memphis. There may be other communities in which you are not. But most certainly you are not in Memphis. There are more horses in Detroit than there are automobile horn blowers in Memphis. There is more noise at the four corners in Crosstown, Idaho, than there is on all the streets of big, busy Memphis put together.

One could go on sputtering about this phenomenon in Memphis. That's the way it impresses you. It isn't enough just to say, "Folks don't blow their auto horns in Memphis." That's a rank understatement.

And it's not just a passing fad. It isn't a temporary political sideshow. Today it's a part of the way of life in Memphis.

The City Council passed an ordinance way back in 1938, clamping down, theoretically, on all sorts of unnecessary noise, including the sounding of automobile horns. But like so many such ordinances it was only half-heartedly enforced, at least, that part about horn blowing. Then about six months ago city officials decided they'd see what really could be done on that score.

A Busy but Tootless Sunday

The police and fire commissioners announced one Saturday morning that the following day the horn blowing ordinance would be enforced, and they indicated that they really meant "enforced."

Sunday is a driving day. There are more cars out going places, and going there faster, than on week days. But that Sunday in Memphis was as quiet as the middle of the Sahara Desert. There were just as many cars out going places. And they went just as fast. In fact they got there faster, because there was less confusion, less congestion, better driving, more dependence on brakes and on driving ability, than on horns.

The immediate response to that order was remarkable, folks in Memphis say. It was far more than the officials expected. They thought they'd have to go through an "educational" period, with still quite a few honks the first week, a few less the next, and so on. But no, the first day was a honkless day.

And it's been that way ever since. On a visit in Memphis recently, driving about the City with a friend, I made a special effort not only to hear a horn but to inspire the sounding of a horn. For instance at a traffic light, after it had turned green, we purposely waited, perhaps half a minute, to see if one of the drivers of the three or four cars piled up behind us wouldn't lose his self-control and let go a good resounding blast. Not a sound. We drove about the City on the main streets and off, for hours. Not once did I hear an automobile horn.

Contributes to Fewer Mishaps

One gets a sense of quiet and ease and comparative tranquility driving about Memphis today. Besides the horn blowing part of that ordinance there are others making it unlawful to play radios, yell, shout, whistle, keep a noisy animal, use damaged or overloaded and noisy vehicles, or open exhausts. Certain noisy operations like tearing down or erecting buildings, excavating or paving streets, can be done—and mind you this even hits the City government itself—only between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. The net effect is an almost unbelievable peace. For folks obey these other parts of the law as well as they do the anti-horn part.

But there's a more substantial and tangible result than just that recorded by the ear. So far this year there have been but seven traffic fatalities in Memphis. Last year at this time there had been 17. And not only have the serious accidents been reduced, but the other kind, where somebody scrapes your fender, or bumps your bumper, or cuts across in front of you and makes you swerve and nearly hit someone else—there's less of that too. For without horns tootling all about them drivers are less apprehensive, their attention is less diverted from the immediate job of driving. Tempers are smoother, thinking clearer.

To Change the Subject:

"Improving" the Bible ..... *By Pearl Strachan*

The news that a group of distinguished educators are meeting periodically to alter the Bible, in an endeavor to "make for a clearer and more faithful English presentation of the original Hebrew," puzzles me. I confess, however, there was a time when I cherished an illusion about the need, under certain circumstances, of paraphrase.

I learned my lesson, from an eight-year-old child. During Sunday School I asked him to put the First Commandment into his own words. He stared at me.

"What does it mean?" I prompted.

The child replied, with unconcealed astonishment at the question: "Why, it means exactly what it says."

To him the Bible required no interpretation in "his own words." Those who have dealt with unschooled, simple folk whose reading has been limited to the Bible, one or two other books, and the newspaper, have realized such people had little difficulty with the scriptural text. Instead of trying to put it into their own vernacular they are more likely to color their everyday speech with Biblical terms.

One example given in the news account to which I have referred, regarding the effort "to give real poetic form and expression to the rendering of the Old Testament," concerns a passage in Genesis. The King James version reads: "Yet within three days shall Pharaoh lift up thine head, and restore thee unto thy place," while the way it probably will appear in the next revised edition of the American Standard Bible is this: "On the third day Pharoah shall take up your case and restore you."

The change does not, in my estimation, render the form more poetic. Let anyone read aloud the original and then the revision, and judge by his own ear. The rhythm of the King James version is not something to be lightly sacrificed. People are often unaware how much rhythm counts in the memory of the written word. No one will deny the value of the recurring in the memory of scriptural sentences. A cold, legalistic form of English, stripped of all ornament or tunefulness, never will register a message in the mind as will that form which has a pattern or refrain.

A word slightly unfamiliar to daily speech helps rather than hinders retention of an idea. Leaving the poetic aspect alone and dealing with simplicity of expression, does our modern way of speaking actually possess an advantage over Bible speech? Has any modern novelist or journalist given us such succinct narratives as the parables in the New Testament? Opening the Bible at random, I take the fifth chapter of The Acts of the Apostles, regarding the imprisonment of Peter and John. The King James version records: "Then the high priest rose up, and all they that were with him, (which is the sect of the Sadducees,) and were filled with indignation, And laid their hands on the apostles, and put them in the common prison."

Involved? Hardly. Contrasted with current newspaper accounts of the taking of prisoners of war, the tale is a model of clarity. "Thou" and "thee" are evidently to be modernized by the distinguished educators. The singular form of the second person pronoun serves a definite purpose in many languages, where the word "you" could not furnish a substitute. It is still everyday speech in British counties where dialect is spoken, and would not seem to present any great hardship in understanding the Bible.

Is not beauty of style worth preserving when no problem of meaning is entailed? Take one sentence from The Song of Solomon: "Until the day break, and the shadows flee away, I will get me to the mountain of myrrh, and to the hill of frankincense." Could tailored modern speech improve on that?

The Bible translations as we have them in the King James version strengthen my conviction that English translators often have been poets themselves. The Persians did not esteem Omar too highly as a poet; yet Fitzgerald's interpretation places him well forward in the assembly on Parnassus. However beautiful the Hebrew and Greek orginials of the Scriptures, it is possible that the translators who gave us the version of 1611 contributed something to the style, for the Jacobean period was one of the richest in English literature. Close on the heels of Spenser and Shakespeare, it included Milton and Donne and their contemporaries.

The English language at that time was vigorous, shapely, and free. It had not undergone the overornamentation or emasculation which it suffered in some of the later poetry. It could be direct without the bleak streamlining of some of our modern speech. When it comes to the proposed alterations in the King James Version, the end, in my opinion, scarcely would justify the means.

Iron Smelters and Lace: Can This Be Old Dixie?

Mr. Strout finds that even mixed metaphors cannot describe the Old South in transition.

Inside America
Eighth of 30 Articles

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Mobile, Ala.

To describe the boom-time South we must close our eyes, take a firm grip on our chair and begin jumbling metaphors right at the start: it's the only way.

. . . Round the bend comes the Mississippi steamboat, paddle-wheel chunking, blowing for a landing at the old Plantation, canopied with Spanish moss from live-oak trees beside the bayou. But now, behold, this picturesque craft steams out of its old environment, its cotton-and-corn civilization, its snags and sawyers and muddy river water, and puts to Sea!

Yes, it's as strange as that, the transformation that is going on in certain Southern towns today, with modern industries sweeping in, great military cantonments scattered around, the defense boom, the rising wages and prices and rents, and the new Federal stream of dollars sluicing life and activity into dull little towns.

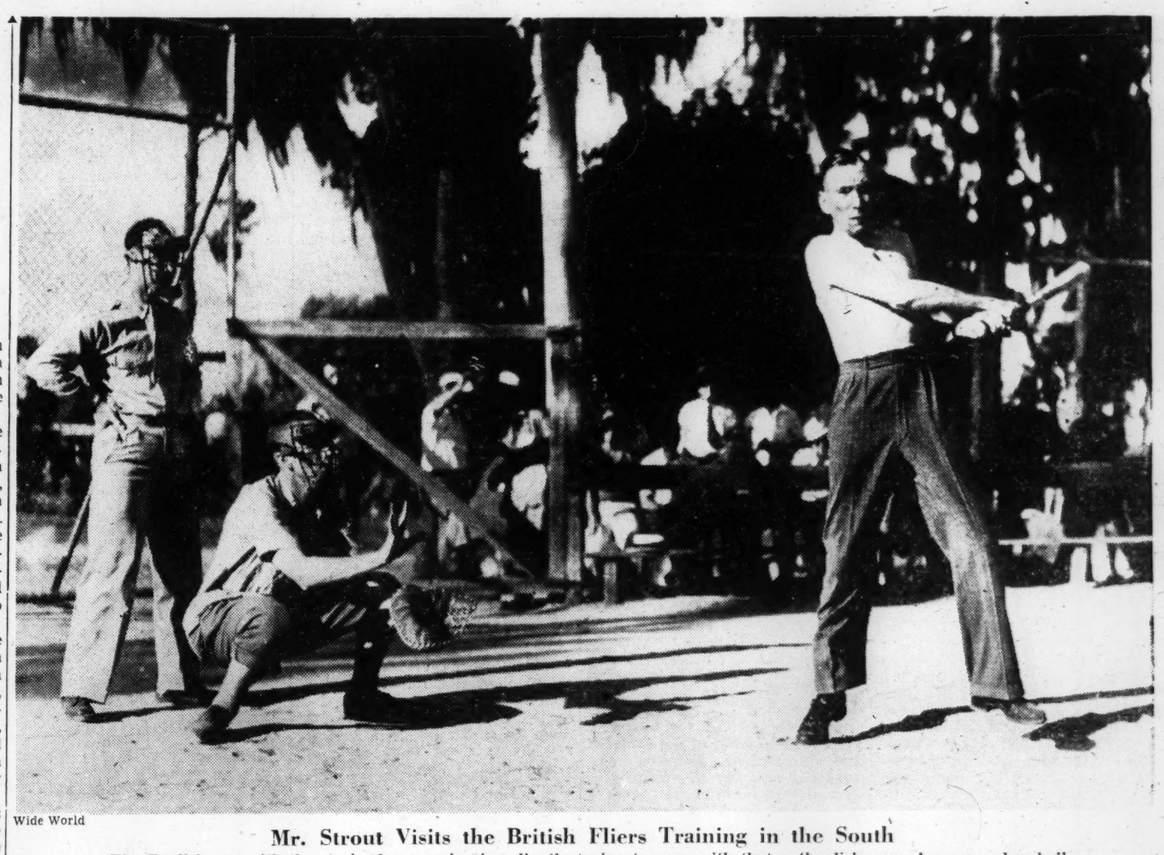
Nor is this all, for higher wages and needed workers may, before it is all over, cause another Negro migration from South to North like the one in the World War. Already they are talking about the need for Negro harvesters in the Imperial Valley, while poor whites are getting munitions jobs.

Old Life Goes On

The story of what is happening in the South cannot be told easily and completely, nor set down in statistics. It must be come at by instances and particulars to get the feel of the thing. And this new tempo in some cases is bringing difficulties. Suppose we take that metaphor, the Mississippi steamboat putting out to sea; what a lot of navigation problems it would raise for a safe and comfortable voyage! Yet is the thought much more extraordinary than to see a sign tacked to a barn outside the brand new $50,000,000 smokeless powder plan at sleepy Childersburg, Ala. (population 500), directing the 18,000 new workers to "A. F. of L. Headquarters"? To hear of rents rising 10 per cent or more at Mobile, or to watch the impact of 40-cents-an-hour minimum wages on tenant Negroes who never got that much cash before for a day's work, and sometimes not for a week's work?

And meanwhile, as this new industrial activity soaks into the South, the old life goes on, the best cooking on earth, the dappled moonlight on the waters (why does the South have more moonlight than any other place in the world?), the shack raised on stilts amidst the slashed long leaf pines in the turpentine clearing; the lazy life of an unpaved Main Street, with the Negroes loafing at their end of town, an old dog lying beside the curb, the flies buzzing in the cobwebs overhead and the factor taking a catnap after lunch among his cotton samples!

We can't pretend to tell the story of the South in transition. But no one can be exposed for even a few days to these vivid contrasts without feeling that here something very unusual is going on and that, come what may, when the story is all over, things will not ever be quite the same again.



Wide World

Mr. Strout Visits the British Fliers Training in the South

The Englishman with the strained expression is valiantly trying to cope with that outlandish game known as baseball.

Incongruities

Let me take three brief experiences and splash them together, one after the other, just for the incongruity of the thing, and then perhaps you will get a hint of it all. The first tells of a trip, the second of an emotion, the third of an accomplishment.

The trip was over a central Alabama railway on the day its diesel motor for the down train wasn't working (there's one passenger train north, and one south each day) and we had, instead, a smoking, soft-coal-burning, Vesuvius of an engine that belched noxious gases through the screen windows of the weathered cars (two cars and the engine made the train); and the screens on the windows were regular fly screens, and a darky came in after each stop and dusted off the seats with turkey-feathers. The line, now in receivership, is one of these little orphan roads with pretentious names that started out years ago for somewhere and never got to their destination. Usually the traveler avoids such routes, but I would want him to take this one because there is rugged picturesqueness in the pine clearings; and because, after the Northerner is done pitying the poverty and simplicity of these cabins lying beside the single-track, unfenced railroad, he is struck by the strong Anglo-Saxon type of the faces, the flaxen hair of the children, the handsome features. There is want and squalor and ignorance here, no doubt of it; and yet there is a reservoir of strength and fecundity here, too, and one of the sturdiest racial stocks in the Nation. The poverty of the South is not the fault of the South, and the poverty does not extend to the race within it.

I put down the next picture because it has nothing whatever to do with anything else in this article, although, perhaps, there is some inner connection of the spirit, if you can find it.

You are standing beside the brick administration building of a southern primary aviation school, and a line of men is drawn up smartly before you, and the sun is sinking. Standing with you is the administrative officer, a reserve lieutenant, who has been snatched from his law practice to give some idea of military discipline to potential American flyers. But these youngsters before you aren't Americans: they are Britishers, Englishmen, dropped suddenly into the lap of this commandant, who was educated in this town and has never been out of the South, and whose passionate loyalty to the region surpasses that of the New Yorker for Manhattan, the Midwesterner for the prairie, plus the love of the clans for Bonnie Prince Charlie.

'Foreigners'

This commandant is already a bit put out by the young men under him, for the War Department makes a habit of placing cadets far from their homes, and there is hardly a Southerner in the batch. "Foreigners" they are to him, from outside the South. He lets slip a comment on "Yankees," and apologetically alters it, and then shrugs and helplessly wonders if Northerners ever can understand the Old South. He has explained to you the affection he had for the old family retainer and other particular Negroes, even while he recoils at ambiguous Northern advances toward the colored race as a race.

These are the background of thoughts between you as one of the young British cadets, landed at Montreal a week ago and as innocent of American concepts and outlook and cleavages as a babe, advances to you.

He advances straight forward, halts, brings his black British boot to a grinding click, snatches his right hand back to a side-of-the-head British salute, and waits before you and the embarrassed American lawyer-officer. You suddenly see that he is only a lad and recall, with a queer feeling, that 30 weeks hence he will be flying in mortal combat over Britain in the cockpit of a screeching Spitfire. The situation is anomalous: you feel curiously like an amateur giving orders to a professional.

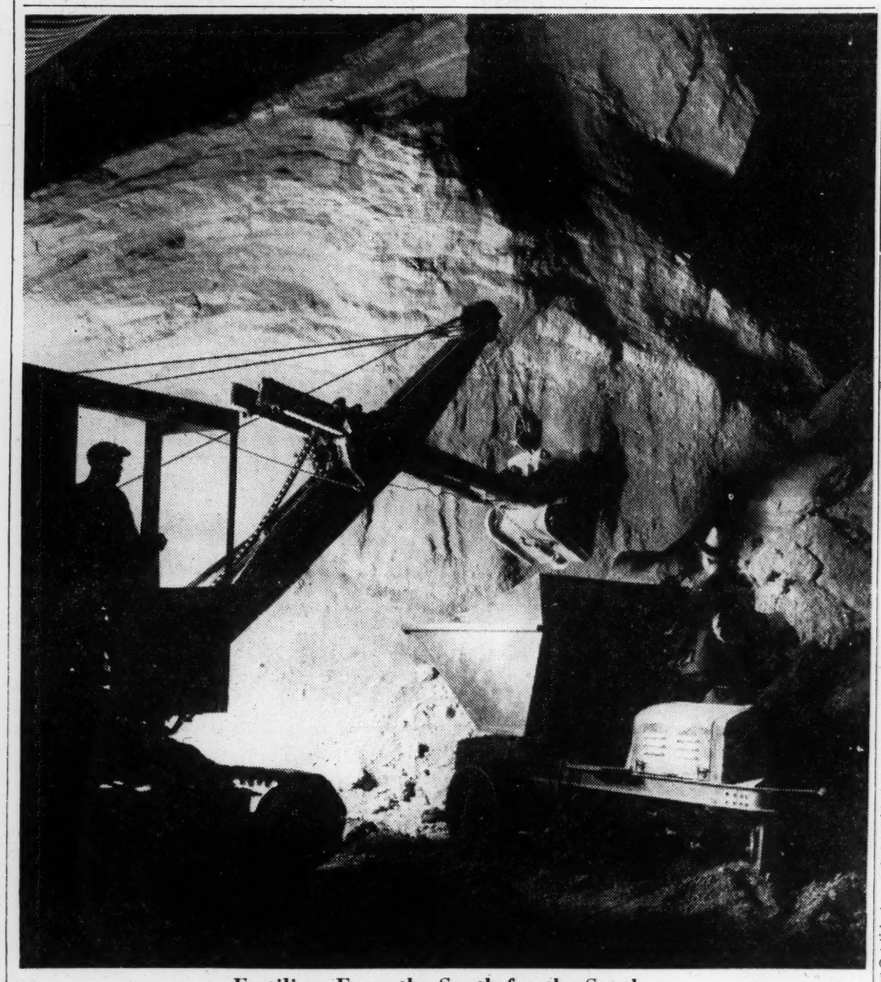
The commandant says "At ease," and introduces you; and when it is over and he is dismissed, the boy unexpectedly says, "Well—Carry h'on, Sir!" and marches off under his own power. He leaves you and the American officer a little uncertain just who is to do the carrying on. And so the Commandant suddenly has not only "foreigners" to contend with but Britishers, too. And he makes up his mind, as a Southern gentleman should, to see the job through, loyally and completely and whole-heartedly, as Jeb Stuart would have done, or Marse Robert himself; and he hopes that his southern boys will get the same treatment, wherever they are, and is pretty sure they will.

The Metaphor Again

Well, the last picture is the most pretentious of all, but because it is so important we cannot possibly begin to tell it, so let us only give it a word or two. All one day, back and forth over the streets and environs of Mobile, an eager young man from the Chamber of Commerce took us to one new industrial development after another. Some were defense developments, like the steel skeleton of new hangars and repair shops (looking for all the world like a gigantic rat-trap) going up outside the window of Col. G. S. Warren, commanding officer of the new Southeast Army Air Depot at Brookley Field, where $25,000,000 alone will be spent, and one building will have 10 acres of floor space. Some of these are permanent developments: great new aluminum plants, shipbuilding yards and the like. It is no use to put them down, for others like them are springing up at New Orleans, Richmond, Birmingham, Pascagoula and other spots in the south.

An erstwhile "little theater" building is the C. I. O. headquarters at Mobile. The demand for skilled workers is already far past the local ability to supply; women may be sucked into men's jobs if this goes on, though the unskilled labor supply is not likely to be much reduced for a long time to come.

And so we come back again to the Mississippi stern-wheeler that put to sea. It's not much of a metaphor, we admit; but these are jumbled time, and iron smelters and old lace, honeysuckle and C. I. O., don't seem to combine in any other southern metaphor that we can think of.



Fertilizer From the South for the South

The Steamshovel is loading fertilizer made by electricity provided by the Tennessee Valley Authority

Electricity Comes to the Southern Farm

One of the Factors Changing Rural Life in the South. This current comes from the TVA.

The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—August 12, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Mme. Maurois Finds Her Lifework in Furthering The Career of Her Famous Husband

By Inez Whiteley Foster
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"When husband and wife both want to do exactly the same thing in painting or in writing, it usually does not work out happily. One must be willing to be the helper." These were the words of the wife of one of the world's greatest living novelists. She was explaining, serenely and smilingly, about her own life work.

"And I love being my husband's shadow," she added, with an affectionate glance in his direction.

André Maurois nodded understandingly across the room at his charming wife, who was simply dressed in a beautifully fitting black wool frock, woven with tiny white lines. The three of us were sitting talking in the New York hotel suite which is their present home. It was very apparent that the man who has written so much and so sensibly concerning the art of happiness in marriage, is himself very happily married.

A Mutual Ambition

Appreciatively and companionably, the Mauroises work together daily in a mutual ambition, for ever since her marriage, the former Simone de Caillevet, daughter of the distinguished Parisian dramatist, has acted literally as her husband's hard-working secretary. Even her letters bear the interesting signature "Simone André Maurois."

Monsieur Maurois laughed a bit as he said: "All day I work here at my desk, and often I go to her room where she is typing and say: 'In this story you are copying, there is one word "friend." Please put "companion" when you come to it.' Sometimes I have wakened her at night to suggest a change in another word."

Amused at my surprise, Madame Maurois, who learned typing when she was very young in order to help her playwright-father, smiled in affectionate resignation. For she has always preferred to be her famous husband's reflection. Long before she ever met M. Maurois, Simone de Caillevet wanted to marry an author; because, although she did not think she herself could write, she felt that she could be of great help to a writer-husband. "In fact," she said "we chose each other, because we were really the same sort of person."

It was Madame Maurois who, when they married, encouraged her husband to leave the comfortable security of his father's textile factory in Elbeuf, Normandy (M. Maurois' birthplace) and try his wings where she felt his real self already was—in writing and not in the wool business.

Early Learned Shorthand

There is a current story to the effect that en route by Clipper to America after the fall of France, Madame Maurois had for her only book a volume of shorthand with which she struggled arduously. But this, she says, is exaggeration—for she already knew shorthand in French, and needed only a knowledge of English symbols. In fact, as soon as they became engaged to marry, Mademoiselle de Caillevet decided she could be of greater use to her husband if she assisted practically in his work, since the precarious earnings of an apprentice author forbade the expense of a secretary, especially when traveling. So, during the first year of her marriage, all her spare time was spent practising pothooks.

Even now, though her husband has reached the professorial pinnacle of Hon. D. Litt. Oxon., Hon. D. C. L. Edinburgh, St. Andrews, and Hon. Dr. of Letters, Princeton, Madame Maurois loves what she calls the "clackety clack" of her daily typing. (She wears out a typewriter about every six months, because she bangs so hard.)

Once long ago, an old family friend told her she had not blood in her veins, but ink—for Simone Maurois has lived all her life in an enviable literary milieu. Her paternal grandmother, Mme. Arman de Caillevet, was for twenty-eight years a close friend of Anatole France—a friend he honored by the dedication of "Crainquebille." And in her Paris salon frequently gathered the most distinguished French writers.

Wrote Poetry

For several years after her grandmother's passing, Anatole France was very kind to the young Simone, and when at eighteen her first and only volume of poems was published, France wrote its preface.

Marcel Proust was another intimate of Simone Maurois' father and mother, and his brilliant letters to the family, including several addressed to Simone herself, are also in a published volume.

Indeed the de Caillevet family tradition of the art of letter-writing still exists. Ever since the Armistice, like the famous letters during the French Revolution from Madame de Sévigné to her daughter Countess de Grignan, Madame Maurois' mother has sent also from Perigord voluminous weekly descriptions of life in France under the Nazi regime—letters valuable for their accurate picture of present conditions.

Courteous and Kindly

And what is Monsieur Maurois like himself—this somewhat slight, thoughtful writer-lecturer, whose career has been furthered every step of its way by the devoted help of his wife? The first thing which impresses you about André Maurois is his quiet courtesy—the unassuming manner in which he listens to another's observations. Ever since the morning I spent with Madame and Monsieur Maurois, I have been puzzling to find words rightly describing him, his simplicity, generosity, kindness, and courage. And then, strangely enough, instead of the brilliance of his countryman Voltaire, I thought of the Concord philosophers, of Emerson and Thoreau, who found resources to strengthen them in every situation.

Arnold Bennett has described André Maurois as "charming," but this seems too external a description. At a very early age, M. Maurois' first ambition was to be a professor of philosophy, and this is the quality one finds most outstanding now in his conversation—the increasing realization of true perspectives.

Monsieur Maurois has been quoted as saying that the thing which bothered him most in London, when he had no money, was his inability to buy a fountain pen. (Later he got one with the first money earned from war articles.) "When you have nothing for a while," he explained, "you realize what you value most."

Valued Freedom

And one of the things which M. Maurois valued most was freedom—freedom to live without shadows, freedom to make plans, freedom which, he observed, can be lost as well as won. "It is only when you have lost it, you can realize how precious it was."

For on the tenth of June, 1940, André Maurois and his wife decided, as he writes in his book, "to visit perhaps for the last time, those corners of Paris we loved best. And so we said good-bye to the Invalides and the Quays of the Seine and the Place Dauphine and Notre Dame. The city had never been more beautiful. The sky was pure blue, the air soft. In the streets, traffic policemen stopped our little car with as much punctiliousness as if the world were not about to come to an end."

The Mauroises separated sadly. Madame, along with thousands of other bewildered, despairing French citizens, journeyed as best she could in the face of anxious delays and constant danger (three times German airplanes machine-gunned the refugee roads on which she travelled) until she reached their summer home in Perigord in Southern France. Greatly disturbed at the tragic prospects facing France, M. Maurois had departed for London where he had been assigned the work of speaking to the English people in a last desperate effort to awaken realization to the apparent hopelessness of the French situation.

It was only occasionally as M. Maurois was speaking that morning that his eyes went towards bright-jacketed books resting on shelves and tables—books whose newness told their own story. For another of the things which M. Maurois has taught himself not to regret is the necessity of leaving behind several thousand books, some much penciled, some beautifully bound; old friends, whose pages have given him comfort and inspiration for more than thirty years.

Adversity Strengthens Men

"You will very seldom find any great man who has not had to fight in many directions," said M. Maurois, speaking of his choice of subjects for biographies, "especially if he is a great writer also. His struggles are what builds his character and his talents. There is a saying: 'Adversity braces, happiness relaxes.' No completely happy man would write. He tends then to be lazy. It is the fact that you have been unhappy which gives you the urge to write. And out of that past unhappiness comes greater creative effort. I do not think you can write a good book until you can take an objective view.

"Men of action write generally in the intervals between action—when they find an obstacle in their way. Napoleon's memoirs dictated at St. Helena were much better than anything he wrote in an earlier, busier period. Disraeli wrote his novels when he was not Prime Minister. If he found in his career a sudden difficulty, and he was unable to go on—he would write what he would like to do," added Monsieur Maurois.

"A similar example was the Brontë sisters," commented Madame Maurois, "Exiled in the country, they described a life they could not have."

It was nearing the luncheon hour, and Monsieur Maurois prepared to leave for a luncheon engagement five minutes earlier than was necessary.

"That's his military training," said his wife, with a smile.

"But I'll tell you something else, Mademoiselle," he smiled back in reply. "No matter where I go with my wife, or what time we start to leave—we are always late. A couple of weeks ago, we were going to attend a luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria (seven blocks away) where among the guests at the speakers' table were two United States Senators who had come from Washington. And do you know what happened? We arrived fifteen minutes late!"

Her Fault, She Said

"It was my fault that day," agreed Madame Maurois. "I seem to have no sense of punctuality. No matter how hard I try, time seems always to play tricks on me." And she added: "I was quite embarrassed when I read in Arnold Bennett's 'Journal'—'Dinner tonight very agreeable. Mauroises late as usual.'"

Hat in hand, André Maurois bade us both good-bye, but turned as he left the room to remark: "Well, she did try quite hard one day last week. I said to my wife in the morning: 'I would like, for once in my life, for us to be on time for dinner.' We were dining that night at Columbia University, where the guest of honor was to be Mrs. Roosevelt."

"All day long I planned my time beautifully," Madame Maurois went on with the story. "I was even ready a whole half hour before it was necessary for us to leave here. We took a taxi, and the driver, thinking that we were not residents of the city, took us all around the University. He insisted on stopping at the Columbia Library, even though I told him the dinner was at the Faculty Club. Trying to be helpful, he kept saying: 'But this is Columbia University, Lady,' and then, of course, we were ten minutes late again. However, Mrs. Roosevelt was charming, and very graciously forgave us."

Monsieur and Madame André Maurois work together daily in a mutual ambition. Ever since their marriage, the former Simone de Caillevet has acted as her husband's secretary. But that is as she wished it. Her ambition was to marry a writer and devote herself to furthering his career. "I love being my husband's shadow," she will tell you with a smile.

Filipino Women Take Part In Defense Work

By M. de Gracia Concepción
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manila

The more articulate women of the Philippines have undergone quite a substantial change. The war is making them aware of their duties and responsibilities as well as of a greatly expanded world horizon. They are now manifestly conscious of what democracy really is. They are listening to lectures, participating in forums, asking questions regarding all the implications of the total war now being waged.

In 1936 when Spain was invaded by fascist Italy and Nazi Germany, the women hereabout were afraid to discuss that subject. They were likewise very reluctant to talk about the Japanese military invasion of China in the summer of that same year.

But the collapse of France made revision of attitudes compulsory. The Japanese invasion of China became a nightmare and a reality. For the first time the women of the Philippines suddenly smell powder. Hence, the participation of women in classes now being held under Red Cross and Y. W. C. A. auspices.

For the present, two coeducational private colleges are giving courses in auxiliary field service to women. Besides nursing and sanitation, the girls are getting the rudiments of small arms handling. It is hoped to enlarge the present scope of the work.

It is worth while mentioning that the girls at first were sensitive to reprimands and discipline. But they quickly overcame that handicap and accepted the terms of emergency measures. It should be said in passing that the girls under this regime are physically superior to those of the preceding generation. This is due perhaps to the improved living conditions of the people. The freedom which this system has generated is equally manifest in a better balanced thinking. The idea of co-education has taken root in our public school system. While conservative elements still criticize it, it seems to have done much toward developing a sense of courage and responsibility on the part of the women of today.

Women leaders are generous in their great concern to uphold the trend towards increased freedom. As it is, the women of the Philippines are now the freest of all their sisters in the Orient. They exercise the franchise. They have property rights. They are socially the superiors of their brothers. Economically, they have great power.

The more class-conscious workers and peasants are far keener in the analysis of world-shaking events than are their sisters in higher places. They immediately knew where their sympathies lay the moment Franco took to the field in Spain against the Spanish Republican Government. They likewise know where their sympathies lie in the Chinese-Japanese war. Intuitively, these women are for democracy, without any hesitation or doubt.

As this is being written, the big bombers of the United States Army are whirring above the city. They are a frequent sight from dawn to dusk and even far into the night. The problem of defense is unmistakable. And the women of the Philippines are eager to take their part in the co-ordinated defense measures now being carried out by the American and Filipino authorities.

Mother Learns to Do the Crawl —Emerging an Enthusiast

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ames, Iowa

Our annual late autumn outing was only a month away—and Mother's enthusiasm was still at a very low ebb.

"For seven years now," she explained, "I've gone to that same lake and twiddled away two weeks. You children swim and your father fishes, but I—I just cook and sew and read. I can do that right here at home."

This was serious business. Mother stay home? Impossible! There just couldn't be any trip without her. Something had to be done—and fast!

Thirty minutes later it was being done. Mother was reading a newspaper clipping and listening to her family's forceful sales talk.

"It says here that adult swimming classes will start next week. You can easily learn to swim before we go to the lake. Won't that be wonderful?"

Mother was skeptical.

"Wonderful? It would be absurd! Can't you see me in a bathing suit trying to sputter around in the water like a—a walrus? I wouldn't think of such a thing. Just because it's an adult class doesn't mean they'll be as old as I am. Imagine your Mother learning to crawl! The whole idea is ridiculous."

Won Her Over

But a week later, the persistence of the family and a sports-minded neighbor had won Mother over, and she started out early one morning for the municipal pool at the edge of town.

She returned a bare hour later to sink wearily into the porch swing. Our eager questions met discouraging replies. Nothing, it seemed, had met with Mother's approval. The water was too cold, the instructor was too young, the other women were too advanced, the exercise was fatiguing, and the art of floating a lost art, so far as she was concerned.

"Then you aren't going back?" Brother sadly surmised.

Mother sat upright. "Of course I'm going back. If the others can learn, I can, too. And do you know, I really think I look as well in my bathing suit as any of those women!"

Reported Progress

In the weeks that followed, Mother faithfully attended swimming class three mornings a week, rain or shine. We happily heard of her progress. After each lesson she had some new achievement to tell us about.

"I floated on my back this morning," she once announced. "It seemed impossible at first. It was frightening to put my head back and think it might go under water any minute. But Len (the instructor) told me just to think about the fleecy clouds frisking overhead like lambs. It sounded so silly for that young man to be treating me like a child, that I laughed and lay right back on the water and suddenly—I was floating!"

We all treated her like a child during those weeks of swimming lessons. We praised, encouraged, and exclaimed over her slightest achievement. Swimming techniques that seemed matter-of-fact when Brother and I did them, became unusual feats when Mother mastered them.

And Mother seemed younger, too, these days. She always came in from the early morning air with pink cheeks and bright eyes.

Three Weeks Later

Three weeks after that first swimming lesson, the whole family accompanied Mother to the pool. It was the first time she'd ever asked us to go along, and we were tense with expectancy.

We weren't disappointed. Ten minutes after she left us at the wooden bleachers, Mother was coming out of the dressing room with six other women. Straight for the water they headed and plunged off the edge of the pool one by one. Mother was the last to go.

There have been better dives, of course, with more grace and poise and with better timing. But there has never been a more thrilling dive for me. When Mother bent forward, gripped the edge of the pool with her toes, and plunged down those few feet into the water, the goose pimples raced up and down my arms. When her head reappeared above the surface of the pool a few seconds later and she began jerkily splashing her way through the water, pride seemed to well up in my throat like a lump.

Out there in the center of the pool wasn't a middle-aged woman who'd temporarily shed her family cares—out there was Mother doing the crawl!

Of Course She'll Go Again

A home-town paper forwarded to us at the lake two weeks later, announced that adult swimming classes would be conducted at the municipal pool again the next year. The Board of Safety had decided that such a move would doubtless prevent many drownings in the future.

"And it'll prevent many waistlines!" Mother commented, "Hmmmmh. Wonder how many'll be in my class next summer?"

"Your class?" we asked, "You mean . . . ?"

"Of course I'm going again next summer," said Mother, "Think I'm going to let my children show me up? I'm going to enter the adult diving class!"

B. B.

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Attention, Overworked Husbands!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Long Beach, Calif.

I am addressing this to the men readers of this column with the hope that we can organize a group which might be called "Society for the Prevention of Wily Wives Overworking Willing Husbands." Its aim will be to help us return to that era of our forefathers when the man of the house was boss—or was he? We are all to blame for the present state of affairs and should do something about it before it is too late. Why did we ever permit the "I promise to obey" clause being taken out of the marriage ceremony? That is where we first slipped.

It amuses me when I realize how naïve I was to think that I was going to be boss. Just about the time I begin to assert myself and put my foot down, the sweet little thing I married tells me that I am the "bestest, dearest husband in the world," and somehow my foot never seems to reach solid earth.

My downfall began when we built a new home. Plants! Does your wife go to a nursery to buy a thirty-five-cent plant and come home with five dollars' worth? I raised an awful rumpus and insisted on going with her next time, but—we came home with eight dollars' worth! She winds me around her little finger, but I don't realize it until it's too late.

I turn cold whenever she gets that certain gleam in her eye and says ever so sweetly, "I have an idea." Her last one was a barbecue. You know the kind—just a simple affair. Well, as usual, I tumbled. After I started it, she gently hinted that it would be nice to have a fireplace, and wouldn't it be fun to have an oven for baking potatoes? I finally built a little thing using two thousand bricks. Everyone called it my "project." One day, after I had been working for hours without pausing, I climbed down and leaned against a post gasping for breath. My little sweetheart came breezing around the corner.

"Why, darling," she acted surprised, "why are you stopping?" Just as I began to wax violent she pulled out from under her apron a big piece of cake and a cold drink, and said, "Now, eat this and rest for ten minutes and then you'll be able to do lots more than you did this morning."

When she started off for Mexico and left some berries and called to me to follow the recipe on the Certo bottle and make some jelly, I did blow up. "I won't do any such thing," I yelled after the departing machine, but I did. It would have turned out better if the phone hadn't rung in the middle of it and I hadn't lost count of the sugar and put in an extra cup.

Now, men, how about meeting and organizing to do something about this state of affairs? But for Pete's sake don't let our wives know about it or they will turn it into a pot-luck supper and change the name to "How to Make Unwilling Husbands Work More Efficiently."

Larry.

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted.

Fingers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A Southern recipe that is always in demand at parties is this one for tiny, rich cakes. It is a favorite, particularly in Alabama and Georgia, where pecan trees grow in everyone's yard. The little cakes will stay fresh for several days.

⅜ pound butter
5 tablespoons powdered sugar
2 cups flour
1 tablespoon ice water
1 tablespoon vanilla

Cream the butter and sugar. Then add the flour. Mix in the liquids. Flatten a small ball of the dough in the palm of one hand. Lay two pecan halves end to end in the center and roll the dough over them. Bake in a moderate oven. Roll lightly in powdered sugar. Makes fifty little cakes.

S. S. P.

Courtesy Knox Gelatine Company

Apple Bavarian Cream Pie is delicate in texture and peppy in flavor. The ginger snap pie crust gives it additional zest. You will find the recipe in the accompanying article.

Try a Summer Pie to Dress Up Your Menu

By Mabel Stegner
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps you have a modern gas or electric range with heat control and plenty of insulation to keep the heat in the oven where it belongs, rather than in the kitchen where it is definitely unwelcome on a summer day. In that case you may choose to use the summer fruits in baked puddings, fruit roly-polyies, and deep fruit pies.

Since more and more of us are becoming the happy owners of modern automatic refrigerators, "unbaked" pies and desserts have become increasingly popular. They offer plenty of opportunity for imagination, for variety, and for making generous use of the fruits in season.

The flavorful new apples are just announcing—"Here I am! What are you going to do with me?" Green apple pie is the first answer. But here is another. Prepare it in the cool of the morning and serve it at night.

Apple Bavarian Cream Pie
(Ginger Snap Pie Shell)

Blend together thoroughly
1½ cups ginger snap crumbs
½ cup butter (soft)
1 tablespoon water. Pack firmly into the bottom of a deep eight-inch pie pan. Chill thoroughly.

Soften
1 tablespoon plain unflavored gelatine in
¼ cup cold water. Melt over hot water. To
1½ cups thick applesauce (unsweetened) add
⅛ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon nutmeg
½ teaspoon ginger
1 tablespoon lemon juice. Add gelatine and chill until mixture begins to stiffen. Whip
¾ cup heavy cream. Whip
2 egg whites and gradually add
¼ cup sugar. Beat constantly until stiff enough to stand in peaks. Fold whipped cream and egg white into applesauce mixture. Pour into chilled ginger snap crust. Garnish with a scattering of ginger snap crumbs. Chill for several hours or until it has stiffened. Serves 6.

Chiffon pies depend on gelatine for stiffening and egg whites for the light, fluffy, melt-in-your-mouth texture. Chiffon pies can be made with a wide variety of fresh fruits or fruit juices, but just in case your family wants a change, here is a chocolate chiffon pie.

Chocolate Chiffon Pie

1 baked nine-inch pie shell
or
1 nine-inch graham cracker crust
(For graham cracker crust use ginger snap recipe with graham cracker crumbs.)

Chocolate Chiffon Filling
Soften
1 envelope plain unflavored gelatine in
¼ cup cold water
Into a double boiler put
2 squares unsweetened chocolate
½ cup cold water
½ cup sugar. Heat until thoroughly dissolved. Add soaked gelatine. Add
4 egg yolks which have been slightly beaten and stirred with a little of the hot mixture. Cook the mixture until it thickens to a custard consistency, stirring constantly. Chill until it begins to thicken. Add
Vanilla. Beat
4 egg whites, adding
½ cup sugar gradually and beating constantly until whites stand in peaks. Fold whites into first mixture. Garnish with
½ cup cream, whipped. Serves 6.

Here is an easy-to-make cousin of the popular Boston Cream Pie. You can purchase the two layers of sponge cake.

Lemon Cream Pie

Place
1 nine-inch layer sponge cake in a deep layer cake pan. Drain
1 No. 1 can crushed pineapple. Cook juice plus enough
Water to make one cup with
½ package lemon pudding. Add the drained pineapple. Cool to lukewarm, and spread over the sponge cake layer in pan. On this place
1 nine-inch layer sponge cake (brown side up). Sprinkle with
2 tablespoons confectioner's sugar. Chill in refrigerator until filling is firm. Serves 6.

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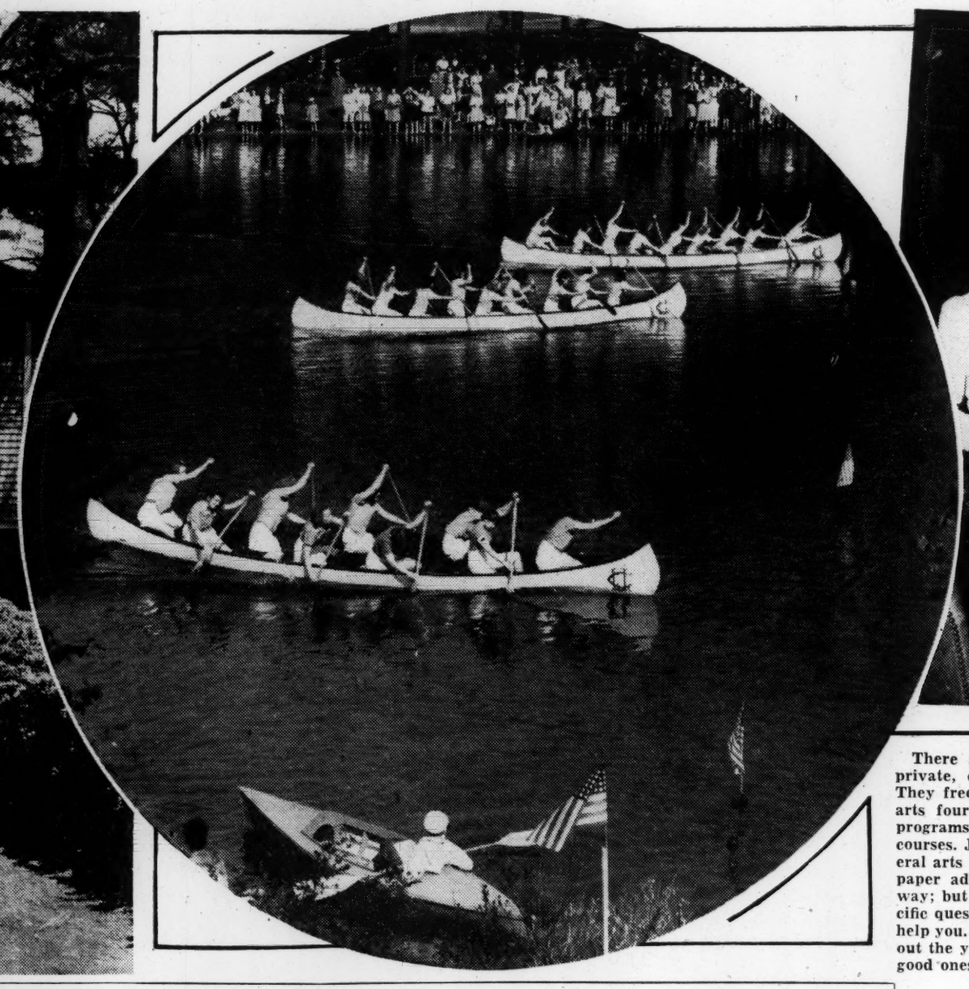
Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, August 12, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page



There are junior colleges which are public or private, co-educational or for boys or for girls. They frequently are preferred to a straight liberal arts four-year college because they specialize in programs richer in art, music, and vocational courses. Junior colleges, unlike most four-year liberal arts colleges, advertise in magazine and newspaper advertising sections, so can be located that way; but if you are considering one and have specific questions, the Education Editor will be glad to help you. Many are illustrated on this page throughout the year, and we wish we had room for all the good ones. Today we show only three. Left—Coming from class. House in the Pines, Norton, Mass. This junior college, which now has also a school for younger girls (Cornish School for Girls), offers terminal courses in secretarial science, home economics, music, art, etc., and in outdoor activities is widely known for its horseback riding opportunities. Center—Lasell Junior College, at Auburndale, Mass., offers courses similar to those just listed, including merchandising. In sports it is noted for its crew. Right—Tea in the lounge at Stoneleigh, Rye, N. H. This school has a five-week winter vocational project and terminal courses including photography. Famous for winter sports.

The British 'Discover America' Through Well Planned Summer Courses

By G. Delap Stevenson
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

During this summer vacation the Board of Education is sponsoring a number of short courses for schoolteachers on what is coming to be recognized as an all-important subject — America. Twelve hundred teachers are attending what is said to be the biggest summer course which the Board has ever held (courses on physical training apart) in order that they may be better prepared to teach American history in the schools. This summer course is only a beginning, for it is hoped that further courses will be organized.

The action of the Board of Education expresses a new attitude toward America which is rapidly growing up in England. More and more English people are coming to realize that the world after the war will be predominantly affected by the acts and policy of the United States. They hope that England and America will henceforth co-operate and for that reason they are now eager to learn what kind of country the United States really is.

Hitherto it has mistakenly been taken for granted that the U. S. A. is somewhat similar to Great Britain—larger, of course, and with all modern conveniences. Now, people really wish to get at the facts in order that their children may become familiar with the history, institutions, and traditions of America and see something more than the glittering lights of New York and its fantastic skyline. People wish to understand the government, the thought and the daily life of the American people.

Up-to-date American history has been almost untaught in British schools. School children have little more than a smattering of the events which connect American and British history, they have still less knowledge of such tremendous but purely American events as the American Civil War. In primary schools, history textbooks dismiss American history in a few cursory paragraphs. Secondary schools have had no special incentive to study American history, as it has never figured largely in public examination papers. The tradition of the Classics in English education has produced in history teachers a bias toward the ancient world, consequently their pupils know far more of the constitution of ancient Rome than they do of that of the United States.

In British Universities

It is only recently that Chairs of American history have been established in certain British universities, and the universities give the lead to general teaching. In Great Britain, apart from purely academic influences, teaching in respect of the modern world has been concerned chiefly with the British Empire. Organizations such as the Imperial Institute provide a wealth of information on all the British countries—from Canada to Malaya.

Lacking serious teaching on America, British children's knowledge of that country is drawn chiefly from films and detective stories. The result is a romantic jumble of confused impressions in which mingle Pilgrim Fathers and Wild West cowboys, George Washington who could not lie, and gangsters who lie freely, the latest jazz dance tunes, automobiles, and Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg.

The Board of Education's courses for teachers are held in different parts of the country, including London, Oxford, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Leeds, Exeter and Aberystwyth. They are designed to give a picture of present-day America and the lecturers include public men, journalists and authors, as well as university professors.

Major W. D. Whitney, Mr. W. A. Harriman's assistant, is speaking in the section devoted to "Contemporary Outlook and Institutions." Mr. Vincent Sheean, author and journalist, will give one of the historical lectures, Professor Willard Connely, director of the American University Union from 1930-40, will talk on "Classical American Literature." Professor Connely has lectured on British education in universities all over the United States and took a prominent part in the scheme for lending American professors for short periods to some of the newer British universities. Another lecturer is Professor Arthur Newell, who broadcasts from England to the United States and gives the American commentary in the B. B. C.'s Empire service. For the last ten years he has been Director of the Associates for Anglo-American Understanding and is president of the American Outpost in England.

Englishmen who know America well are also taking part. Sir Frederick Whyte, who until recently was head of the American Division of the Ministry of Information, will speak on "American Foreign Policy." Professor Harold Laski, left wing political philosopher, who has an intimate acquaintance with the U. S. A., will speak on the "Presidency," a subject of which he has made a special study. John Rothenstein, Director of the Tate Art Gallery in London and formerly assistant professor of Art History and Fine Arts at the universities of Kentucky and Pittsburgh, lectures on the Painting and Sculpture of Public Buildings.

On New Deal And Home Life

The courses are designed to cover as many aspects as possible of American life. There are talks on the New Deal, American Labor Problems, and Contemporary American Literature. In addition to using lectures and discussions the courses employ films to show American ways of life, and many books and papers are on view.

Three women are speaking on Domestic Life and Arts. One is the American-born British subject, Mrs. Beatrice Rathbone, M.P., who recently successfully contested Bodmin (Cornwall) in succession to her husband, who was killed on active service. Mrs. Edward Murrow, well known in connection with the Bundles for Britain organization, will be another speaker in this section. The third woman is Miss Mary Welsh, the journalist.

It is hoped that as a result of the courses some secondary schools may make America a special subject on their syllabus. In primary schools the teachers will give talks on the United States from time to time, and give fuller explanations when America figures in the regular lessons.

It is hoped, later on, to organize a course on America for teachers engaged in adult education.

Through the Editor's Window

August Prelude to Autumn

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These August nights in the garden—what peace may be found there, what quiet held to the heart in brief respite from the demands of a world at war! The soft floodlight of the soaring moon casts a velvet darkness under old orchard trees and delicately etched shadows under rosebush and petunia. The scent of phlox massed palely in the border blends with the night fragrance of the recently mown lawn and of tall grasses gone to seed in the field beyond. Under foot, throbbing cricket rhythms make music on Our Hill; while overhead spreads a sky dramatic with passing cloud, through which a full moon and familiar, paler constellations peer.

It is a sky safe to live under. And so it comes swiftly back—one's ever-present awareness of the war. This peace under safe night skies, where the silver moonlight makes every flower and twig stand out, only serves anew to send one's thoughts out across the seas to brave Britain, whose lovely gardens—loveliest in the world—lie drenched in moonlight under skies so similar and yet so gravely different.

No, not even in this safe New England garden is there respite from the war—from the deeds of force and destruction a misguided and misgoverned portion of mankind lets its leaders use to get their own way. Nor would one demand the privilege of complete respite, so long as there is this problem in the world to be met. But here at least is a place for quiet meditation, for an uninterrupted moment in which to think with gratitude of the gay courage, the fortitude, the radical reliance on spiritual truth that are being lived by men and women across the seas who — also — love fragrant, moon-drenched gardens under night skies—skies that are not only beautiful, but safe.

* * *

August nights, tuneful with the rhythm of cricket song, have ever seemed to us a time for serious thinking. Years ago they were the prelude to departure for boarding school or college, even as they are for many of our young people today. Always, however, they remind one of the autumn so soon to come, bringing with it new responsibilities, fresh opportunities.

This year the recent passage of the huge tax bill, the (welcome) stoppage of imports from Japan, including silk, and the shortage of motor fuel here in the East, together with their implications, make August a time for more serious meditation than usual. So vast a world conflict, whether or not we of the New World can so aid Britain as to be able to stay out of actual conflict ourselves, may not much longer let us live in our former self-planned ways. We are realizing that new sacrifices will be demanded of us—changes in our way of living, perhaps in our methods of transportation, in our choice of recreations, in giving up certain little luxuries we are used to, in thinking more of others before we claim something for ourselves.

* * *

Yes, August thoughts this year are more serious thoughts. The privilege of going to school itself seems greater—a high privilege of making ready to serve a probably postwar world that will have sore need of men and women of training, character, and spirituality. And to the rest of us, for whom August is usually but a postlude to summer recreations and a prelude to settling down after Labor Day to a winter of uninterrupted activity, the season flings a challenge that we be steadier, more alert, and more thoughtful than ever before. We do not know in what ways we shall be called upon to serve in defending the liberties we and others like us hold dear; but we do know that a strengthening of our reserves of courage, fortitude, and radical reliance on spiritual truth—qualities felt on every hand where men and women of brave Britain are serving—is wise preparation for any demand.

A Tuesday Column

Amazing Increase of Junior Colleges Due To Way They Meet Needs of Youth

By Haydn S. Pearson
Principal of the Bigelow Junior High School, Newton, Mass.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The junior college is one of the few original contributions of the United States to its educational set-up. Most of our schooling, both public and private, has its origin in Old World systems. The United States can claim most of the credit for junior high schools, summer camps, private vocational schools, and the junior college.

The junior colleges represent a typically democratic answer to a need in the educational set-up. They are a twentieth century answer to a demand for a new type of modern higher education. In 1900 there were only a score of them in the nation, largely in the far west. This year the number has gone above 600, and a number of new ones will be opened this fall.

What has caused this remarkable growth in a new field of college training?

First of all, there is a tremendous reservoir of young people in our country who want one or two years of education beyond high school. The traditional college and university course is laid out on a four-year plan. From the beginning, the leaders in the junior college field have recognized that there ought to be one and two-year terminal courses in higher education. The Association of Junior Colleges has recently completed a comprehensive study of this problem. Their findings are encouraging; every indication points to the fact that increasing numbers of young people will want some experience in higher education.

Just as the Latin grammar school was added to the pioneer common school, as the Academy was added to the grammar school, as public high schools largely supplanted the academies; so the junior college is being added to today's high schools. It means that thousands of future citizens will be able to get more training before taking their places in society.

Second, this modern type of higher education has taken cognizance of the fact that young people are keenly concerned about vocational training.

The junior colleges as a whole have built their curriculums with this fact in mind. They offer vocational and pre-vocational training along with general cultural subjects. There have been a great many surveys among young people during the past decade, and one fact stands out above all others. Most young people of high school age are beginning to think about finding a job. The job itself is not always the main goal, it is true. But all that life seems to hold most precious to young citizens is tied up with this problem of economic security. The great majority of young people want to establish homes; therefore they want to be prepared vocationally to earn a reasonable amount. The junior colleges have recognized this vital need of youth, and are helping prepare them for economically satisfactory places in society.

Next, in addition to those boys and girls who want a year or more of higher education and to whom junior college appeals, there is another group which inclines toward this schooling because of the financial aspect. This is admittedly a difficult phase to discuss. The fact is, however, many families can afford one or two years of college for their young people; three or four years might well be an unreasonable sacrifice.

A fourth reason for the growth of junior colleges during the first four decades of the present century is that the program is flexible. We have already mentioned the vocational subjects in the curriculum. In addition, in most junior colleges, if a student is deeply interested in one field such as music, art, dramatics, or other subjects, the program can be built around that major interest.

The junior college leaders are successfully building a new type of higher education in the United States. The growth in numbers and influence is a tribute to the democratic spirit of the nation. Junior colleges were needed; private initiative and public influence both responded. There is a place for both public and private junior colleges in American education.

'Working Your Way Through College,' a New Booklet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A bulletin of special information greatly needed is just out. The title is "Working Your Way Through College and Other Means of Providing for College Expenses." It is listed as Vocational Division Bulletin No. 210, Occupational Information and Guidance Series No. 4, published by the U. S. Office of Education and obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 20 cents.

To give you an idea of its contents in the briefest space we list the chapter headings: Planning college on a limited budget; Saving for college—a family responsibility; Estimating the cost of the first year of liberal arts college; Financial aids for students; Borrowing for an education; Selecting a suitable college; Extent of self-help in American Universities and colleges; Real experiences of college students who worked their way in 1939; Finding jobs; Colleges and universities—an annotated list. In addition to this material (and the annotated list in the last chapter includes, by the way, the number of scholarships available at each institution), is an appendix containing tables on such points as the amount of self-help in specific colleges, N. Y. A. college and graduate aid fund quotas, a bibliography of selected references, among them several publications worth investigating, and an excellent subject index.

Mothers and Dads of elementary and high school youngsters will find immediate help in Chapter 2, Saving for College, a Family Responsibility. A student should have enough to carry him through the first year, if possible, even if he has to work later, and absolutely through the first semester. If $1 a week can be saved for 4 years while a child is in high school more than $200 will be saved for college, and if the high school child works during summer vacations this can be increased. Systematic savings are made through savings clubs. U. S. savings bonds, postal savings, building and loan associations, trade discounts, prepayment plans, educational insurance, and other means not usually known to the average parent.

Chapter 3 on Estimating the Cost of the First Year will be of interest to mothers and dads also. This chapter is based on material accumulated from wide investigation of private, state and land grant colleges. Chapter 5, entitled Borrowing for an Education, lists student loan funds and other sources, with terms of repayment. We ourselves were amazed to see the wide scope of these sources—including special scholarship organizations, women's clubs, service clubs, Masonic and church societies, patriotic and charitable organizations. Judging from our editor's mail over the years this chapter will interest many.

Students themselves will pore over the letters from other students giving actual work experiences. These firsthand records are very helpful, for they also give advice to younger students. The chapter on Finding Jobs will also interest students. In addition to wise counsel concerning how to go after student jobs, there is a list of several pages of the types of jobs one might go after.

The manuscript of this useful booklet was written by Walter J. Greenleaf, specialist in Occupational Information in the Vocational Division of the U. S. Office of Education, under the direction of Harry A. Jager, Chief of the Service. We believe that high school students and their parents, college students and their parents, and of course schools, youth groups, and public libraries will find this 20-cent booklet worth owning.

M. J. T.

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Braves Open Three-Game Series With Terrymen—Ponkapoag Junior Scores 75

Giants Coming for Three Engagements in Two Days

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

From the standpoint of the spectator, the local baseball show gets better as the week progresses. The Braves opened with the Phillies, who rest in the National League cellar. Tomorrow Casey Stengel engages the Giants, who are lingering around the middle of the standing. And over the week end Braves Field features the Brooklyn Dodgers, who already are boasting about what they will do to the Yankees in the next World Series.

Bill Terry and the Giants will play a three-game series here, including a double-header tomorrow and a single on Thursday. Bill has taken eight out of 11 from the Boston club this year.

Once A Power

Once a baseball power in the Big City, the Giants are now no better than third. Terry, with one of his weakest clubs, is forced to take a back seat to the Yankees and Dodgers. Bill's chances of finishing in the first division are getting dimmer by the hour. As this is written he is 5½ contests behind the fourth-place Cincinnati Reds and six in front of the Chicago Cubs.

About the only respectable accomplishment by the Giants in recent weeks is the winning of a series from the Phillies. Terry took three out of four at the Polo Grounds over the past week end. However, the New Yorkers emerged from their western series with only one victory in 13 starts, adding momentum to the rumor that Terry will retire from the field and take a seat somewhere in the front office.

McGee Minus Win

A combination of ineffective hitting and poor pitching is keeping the Terrymen down. Bill, too, is reshuffling his infield every other day. Dick Bartell, who was waived out of the American League, is his steadiest performer, which should give you a fair idea of the situation at the Polo Grounds. Bill McGee, whom Terry took in a Cardinal trade for Harry Gumbert, is still trying to win his first game in a New York uniform.

Meanwhile, the Braves were closing their Phillies series this afternoon. With sixth place in sight they dropped the opener yesterday, 6-3, to Walter Beck, who kissed the grass around the mound after chalking up his season's first triumph. Casey Stengel tried a couple of experiments. He started Frank Lamanna and put Paul Waner on first base. But neither worked to advantage. Lamanna gave up five hits without retiring a man in the second inning and Waner, in an unfamiliar spot, made two errors.

West's Ninth

Max West continues to show signs of an awakening at the plate. Since the start of the last western tour he has moved at a .316 pace and came up with his ninth home run against Beck. It was well stroked into the right field bleachers. Gene Moore made three hits in the lead-off berth and Johnny Cooney made two immediately behind him. But Sibby Sisti failed in each attempt to keep rallies going.

Over in New York the Red Sox surprised by blanking the Yankees behind Jack Wilson. It was Wilson's first complete effort and his third victory. He also has two relief triumphs over the Tigers. The exhibition at Yankee Stadium may save Jack's job for another year, although he has long been a disappointment at Fenway.

* * *

Shorts . . . The Red Sox play tomorrow night at Philadelphia and a double-header there on Thursday . . . By winning the Yankee opener they advanced to within two games of the second-place Indians, who were idle . . . A fan wonders if Ted Williams will reach the .400 at bat total necessary to win the American League batting crown . . . Yes, easily . . . The Sox this morning had 46 more games . . . If Ted went up only three times in each contest, he would reach .451 at bats.

* * *

Whitey Wietelmann visited the Braves yesterday . . . He is playing shortstop at Harvard and says his club is drawing well despite a mediocre pace . . . You will notice that Johnny Peacock caught Jack Wilson . . . Dom Di Maggio was struck by a pitched ball, but probably was ready for the series final today . . . Joe Cronin has hit four homers in the last five games and has 11 for the season . . . The Braves have given up on Stan Andrews, the Lynn catcher, and sold him to Newark, the Yankee farm . . . Pete Fox was up to .319 this morning.

Local Box Scores

Braves

Yesterday

PHILA	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Benjamin rf	5	0	1	2	2	0	0
Murtaugh 2b	4	1	2	2	2	2	1
Marty cf	5	0	2	2	6	0	0
Etten 1b	5	0	1	1	8	0	0
Litwhiler lf	4	1	3	3	2	0	0
May 3b	5	1	1	1	2	1	0
Bragan ss	4	1	1	1	2	5	0
Warren c	4	2	3	7	3	0	0
Beck p	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	40	6	15	20	27	8	1
BOSTON							
Moore rf	5	0	3	4	1	0	0
Cooney cf	3	0	2	2	5	0	0
Sisti 3b	4	0	0	0	1	1	1
West lf	4	1	1	4	2	0	0
Waner 1b	4	0	1	1	10	1	2
Rowell 2b	4	0	0	0	4	4	0
Miller ss	4	0	1	1	2	2	0
Berres c	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
*Hassett	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery c	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
Lamanna p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hutchings p	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
†Demaree	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Posedel p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
‡Masi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	3	9	13	27	13	3

*Batted for Berres in 4th. †Batted for Hutchings in 5th. ‡Batted for Posedel in 9th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—6
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—3

Runs batted in, Warren 2, Litwhiler, Bragan, Beck, Moore, Cooney, West. Two-base hits, Benjamin, Warren, Moore. Home runs, Warren, West. Stolen base, Litwhiler. Sacrifice, Litwhiler. Double play, Rowell and Miller. Left on bases, Philadelphia 9; Boston 8. Bases on balls, by Beck, by Lamanna. Struck out, by Beck 3, by Lamanna, by Hutchings. Hits, off Lamanna 5 in 1 inning (none out in 2d); off Hutchings 6 in 6 innings; off Posedel 4 in 2 innings. Losing pitcher, Lamanna. Umpires, Conlon, Goetz and Reardon. Time, 2:08. Attendance, 1043.

Red Sox

Yesterday

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
D. Di Maggio cf	4	3	3	6	5	0	0
Spence cf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fox rf	6	1	3	3	3	0	0
Williams lf	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Cronin ss	4	1	1	4	3	3	0
Tabor 3b	5	0	2	2	0	2	0
Doerr 2b	4	0	1	1	2	2	0
Finney lb	5	1	1	2	7	0	0
Peacock c	3	1	2	2	6	0	0
Wilson p	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	8	14	21	27	7	1
NEW YORK							
Gordon, 2b	4	0	0	0	4	3	0
Rolfe 3b	4	0	1	1	0	2	1
Henrich rf	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
J. Di Maggio cf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Keller lf	4	0	1	1	6	1	0
Dickey c	4	0	0	0	5	0	0
Rizzuto ss	4	0	1	1	1	3	0
Sturm 1b	3	0	1	1	8	2	0
Breuer p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Stanceu p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	0	4	4	27	12	1

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	1	6	0	0	1	0	0	—8

Runs batted in, Williams, Wilson, Fox 2, Cronin 3, D. Di Maggio. Two-base hit, Finney. Home runs, Cronin, D. Di Maggio. Sacrifices, Doerr, Wilson. Double play, Rizzuto, Gordon and Sturm. Left on bases, New York 7, Boston 12. Bases on balls, off Breuer 3, off Wilson 3, off Stanceu 2. Struck out, by Wilson 5, by Breuer, by Stanceu 2. Hits, off Breuer, 8 in 3 1-3 innings; off Stanceu, 6 in 5 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher, by Breuer (D. Di Maggio); by Stanceu (D. Di Maggio). Wild pitch, Breuer. Passed ball, Peacock. Losing pitcher, Breuer. Umpires, Pipgras, Rommel and Geisel. Time, 2h. 5m. Attendance, 9,071.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Detroit.
St. Louis at Chicago.

National League

Philadelphia at Boston.
New York at Brooklyn.
Chicago at St. Louis.

Tomorrow

American League

Boston at Philadelphia (night).
Detroit at Chicago.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Washington at New York (2).

National League

New York at Boston (2).
Chicago at Pittsburgh (night).
Philadelphia at Brooklyn (night).
St. Louis at Cincinnati (night).

Junior Champions

Following is a list of golfers who have won the junior championship of the Massachusetts Golf Association:

1914—Raymond Oulmet, Brookline High.
1915—F. J. Wright, Jr., Watertown High.
1916—F. J. Wright, Jr., Watertown High.
1917—No tournament.
1918—N. T. Lovell, Newton High.
1919—E. E. Lowery, Newton High.
1920—E. E. Lowery, Newton High.
1921—E. H. Learnard, Newton.
1922—Clark Hodder, Commonwealth.
1923—J. M. Batchelder, Wenham.
1924—M. W. Forrest, Vesper.
1925—Ralph Munro, United Shoe.
1926—James Conroy, Scarboro.
1927—Joseph Lynch, Albermarle.
1928—Charles S. Eaton, Winchester.
1929—W. H. Donnelly, Jr., Woodland.
1930—Wilfred Crossley, Norfolk.
1931—W. H. Donnelly, Jr., Woodland.
1932—Richard Ruggles, Stoney Brae.
1933—Edward H. Peterson, Oakley.
1934—Patrick Hegarty, Riverside.
1935—Gerald Anderson, Green Hill.
1936—Stanley Taylor, Oyster Harbors.
1937—John McNiff, Salem.
1938—Robert Adams, South Shore.
1939—Edward O. Tabor, Jr., Vesper.
1940—Edward Franzeim, Bellevue.

Olson Succeeds Cuyler

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (AP)—Marvin (Sparky) Olson), sparkplug of the Chattanooga Lookouts, has been named to succeed Kiki Cuyler as manager of the club.

President Joe Engel announced Olson's selection with Cuyler leaving for Chicago where he will become a coach with the Cubs.

Bears Buy Andrews

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—The Newark Bears of the International League have announced the purchase of Stanley Andrews, catcher from the Hartford team of the Eastern League.

Andrews who spent most of 1939 and 40 on the bench with the Boston Braves, was batting .299 with Hartford to which he had been released outright this year. He was with the Connecticut team in 938, hitting .304. The Lynn Mass., youngster started in 1937 with Zanesville, Ohio.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Cooney	325	35	105	0	17	.323
Moore	284	31	79	4	31	.278
Sisti	354	45	98	1	38	.277
Waner	190	23	52	2	28	.274
Rowell	381	40	104	4	41	.273
Hassett	254	40	69	1	18	.272
West	344	48	88	9	49	.256
Masi	134	14	33	3	16	.247
Demaree	63	11	15	1	6	.238
Miller	398	36	89	6	48	.224
Roberge	18	2	4	0	5	.222
Montgomery	24	1	5	0	0	.208
Berres	180	14	32	0	12	.178
Gremp	34	1	3	0	3	.088

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Williams	313	84	129	22	79	.412
Cronin	370	76	121	11	68	.327
Fox	141	20	45	0	19	.319
Foxx	349	70	103	16	74	.295
Peacock	180	17	52	0	25	.289
Doerr	333	45	94	12	67	.282
Tabor	364	49	102	13	55	.280
Di Maggio	426	92	117	6	33	.275
Finney	380	64	104	3	35	.274
Pytlak	245	21	65	1	31	.265
Newsome	148	16	34	1	11	.230
Spence	169	19	38	2	23	.225
Carey	12	4	1	0	2	.083

BRAVES FIELD
Double-header tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Filene's Men's Store — Hub. 2195

Start After M. G. A. Junior Championship Today

By a Staff Photographer

Outstanding Contenders at Belmont

As the Massachusetts junior golf championship opened with its 18-hole qualifying round at Belmont Country Club today, the five boys above were being prominently mentioned as favorites. At the top are (1) Ed Franzeim of Bellevue, the defending champion and most highly favored favorite (if there is such a person); (2) Dave Sullivan of Blue Hill, and (3) Harry McGrath, Jr., of Winchester. At the bottom are (4) Ernie Doherty of Woburn, medalist with a record-breaking 69 last year, and (5) Little Joe Monahan, Jr., of Belmont, last year's finalist.

Missing

There is one lettered baseball missing in Lefty Grove's collection at his home in Lonaconing, Md. It is the one that finished Lefty's 300th big league mound triumph. It is at Cooperstown, N. Y., in the Baseball Hall of Fame.

Eastern All-Star Football Squad At Training Camp

The 1941 Eastern All-Star football squad reported for duty at the office of the New York Herald Tribune, 230 West Forty-first Street, this morning and were taken immediately to the training camp, New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, to commence preparations for the sixth annual Fresh Air Fund game against the New York Giants in the Polo Grounds the night of Wednesday, Sept. 3.

Last night all hands were en route to New York, from New England and Pennsylvania and from the professional training camps in the West where a dozen of them have been working out for the past two weeks.

Preparations Made

Jim Crowley of Fordham, All-Star coach, and his staff comprising Ed Franco and Ed Kosky, assistant coaches, and Jake Weber, trainer, went to camp yesterday to get ready to receive the players. By last night the training situation was under complete control. Goal posts have been erected on the field, rooms have been assigned and a large consignment of groceries have been laid in.

This year's average All-Star weighs 202 pounds, stands 6 feet 1½ inches and is 23 years old. To carry the thing further, he is awaiting call to the army, navy or marine corps, being in the age group which is relied on for the first line of national defense. The team roster includes numerous reserve officers in all branches of the service, most of whom will be in uniform by October.

Some to Report Late

The largest delegation due this morning came in from the West under guidance of Lou De Filippo, Fordham captain and center. Thirteen players were in the De Filippo party from Chicago and Pittsburgh. Another big delegation came in from New England. Several players, including Charley O'Rourke, Boston College passer; his teammate, Chet Gladchuk, and Dave Allerdice of Princeton have been granted permission to report late so that they may play in an All-Star game in Chicago.

This year's All-Star team comprises boys of considerably greater reputation than that of 1940 which defeated the Giants 16 to 7. Theoretically it is a stronger squad but Crowley feels considerably more power will have to be exercised to defeat the professionals this year. The Giants took their beating of last year very much to heart and have been devoting every effort to preparing for a revenge this year. Crowley thinks that they are likely to be 50 per cent stronger than they were a year ago. They have had their new men in camp since Aug. 1 and started practice with their full squad Aug. 7. They have scheduled a full-length practice game with the Green Bay Packers at Milwaukee Aug. 23 to tune up the team for the All-Star game.

Bruins Still on Market With Garden Out Front

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Regularly twice a year now, fall and spring, the Boston Bruins are to be sold. This has been going on since the 1928 season when the Bruins were reported to have made a clear profit of $250,000. It is reasonably safe to assume that some day the Bruins will be sold and it may be this fall or not for a succession of falls.

Even more interesting than the guess as to when the team will be sold are the varied reasons, true or false as to why the team is to be sold.

One year previously mentioned, they proved to be an almost unbelievably lucrative proposition; another time C. F. Adams, original owner, was said to be in need of money; another time offers were reported used as collateral for bank loans; then they were going on the block because the Bruin and Garden management could not agree, and the latest and current rumors intimate a possible directional friction.

Syndicate Drawbacks

There is talk now of a syndicate being formed to take over the Bruins such as the group of backers gathered together to take over the Adams' interests in the Braves. There is that possibility, but not without its drawbacks.

The most logical purchaser of the Boston Bruins would be the Boston Garden, but that organization has no quarter of a million dollars gathering dust. Repairs on the Garden and Arena alone absorbed all extra cash at the moment, and the purchase of stock owned by the late H. G. Lapham a year ago, depleted the then existing funds to an alarming degree.

How any outside interests can speculate with money even approximating the purchase price under present conditions, and with hockey so speculative because of war talk, is more than sound business should consider. Several of the players are purposely not signed and while the talk of sale continues the hockey fan can be reassured that sale or no sale, they will be offered the same high-grade of play.

Garden Preferred

Having practically decried the sale possibility most of the way down through these ramblings there is one predominating thought—if the club does change ownership most likely it is to be from the present owners to the Garden because, the Bruins and the other members of the league, are more desirous of that than to have any other sort of setup.

If the Garden should decide to recruit the funds and purchase, the general operating of the club would remain the same and Art Ross would be handling the reins as usual.

Sports Around the Hub

Same Men's Field as Last Year

Ted Schroeder Jr., and Jack Kramer could have an easy time of it next week at the Longwood Cricket Club defending their national doubles championship. Since the winter circuit the play of certain teams and players heading the doubles here, indicate that there will not be a better balanced field this year than last.

More pronounced competition should occur in the mixed and women's doubles however, for the defending champions will not appear since Alice Marble, winner of the women's with Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, and the mixed with Bobby Riggs, has entered the professional field. Riggs and Mrs. Cooke will be on hand, but with new partners.

Among the entries already received for play at Longwood besides the Schroeder-Kramer team, are the names of Frank Kovacs, Bobby Riggs, Frank Parker, Mrs. Cooke, Virginia Wolfenden (now Mrs. Kovacs), Pauline Betz, Helen Jacobs and many others.

Tickets are now on sale and part of the proceeds are to be turned over to the United China Relief organization. The National Doubles dance at Longwood Friday night, Aug. 22, is also sponored by this charity organization.

* * *

With the senior stars now away for the national title competition at North Carolina, two young stars of the Women's Swimming Association of New York, Mary Sullivan and Betty Lawson, will assist in the formal opening of the new pool at Manchester, Vt., this evening.

* * *

Bobby Coulson, national junior titlist, eliminated George D. O'Day, twice winner and defending Brutal Beast champion, in the quarter-finals and then was eliminated in the semifinals by Frank Scully in the Pleon Yacht Club's annual Brutal Beast tournament at Marblehead yesterday. Vernon Norton defeated Sue Smith, women's college dinghy champion, in the other semifinal.

* * *

The important match play in the annual women's invitation four-ball tournament at Myopia Hunt Club began today, but yesterday Mrs. Lawrence Coolidge and Mrs. Henry P. Jackson had a better ball of 72 to lead a record list of 40 entries in the qualifying. Four teams were tied at 74 for second including the team of Faith Killiam of Essex and Lucy Cochrane of Myopia, making their first tournament appearance.

* * *

Jerry Nason of the Globe led the Newspapermen's Class A golfers at Marshfield yesterday with a 93-76 . . . Too bad Jack Wilson could not have pitched and won an 8-0 decision over the Yankees here at Fenway Park . . . It seems strange to think of Jimmy Foxx being benched because of weak hitting, but the Yankee Stadium is one place genial Jimmy never has hit well.

Fraternal Batteries

VALDESE, N. C. (AP)—The Valdese Textiles of the Blue Ridge Baseball League have three sets of brothers who form batteries.

Sabin, Alloo Upset Victims At Newport, R. I.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12 (AP)—Wayne Sabin, of Portland, Ore., victor over National Amateur Champion Don McNeill at Rye, N. Y., last week end, and Edward Alloo, Berkeley, Calif., who defeated the veteran Gene Mako yesterday, were upset victims today in the third round of the 25th annual Newport Casino invitation tourney.

While McNeill, Frankie Parker, and Bryan "Bitsy" Grant continued their winning ways in the second day's play, Alloo was beaten by Frederick R. Schroeder, Jr., Glendale, Calif., 9-7, 6-3, and Sabin took a drubbing from Earl Cochell, of Los Angeles, 6-4, 6-3.

McNeill had a little trouble with C. D. Steele, Jr., of Parkway, N. Y., dropping the first set 5-7, only to come back to win 6-3, 6-0.

Francisco Segura, of Ecuador, top seeded foreign player, defeated William Talbert of Los Angeles, and Gardnar Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla., beat Ted Olewin, Santa Monica, Calif., in other third round matches.

The summary:

Newport Singles

Second Round

John A. Kramer, Los Angeles, defeated Edward Moylan, Trenton, N. J., 6—3, 6—1.

Third Round

Frank Parker, Altadena, Calif., defeated Gilbert A. Hunt, Jr., Providence, 6—2, 6—1.

Bryan M. Grant, Jr., Atlanta, defeated Charles Mattman, Forest Hills, L. I., 6—4, 6—1.

W. Donald McNeill, Oklahoma City, defeated C. D. Steele, Jr., Parkway, N. Y., 5—7, 6—3, 6—0.

Gardnar Mulloy, Coral Gables, Fla., defeated Ted Olewin, Santa Monica, Calif., 6—1, 6—4.

Francisco Segura, Ecuador, defeated William F. Talbert, Los Angeles, 6—4, 8—6.

Frederick R. Schroeder, Jr., Glendale, Calif., defeated Edward S. Alloo, Berkeley, Calif., 9—7, 6—3.

Earl Cochell, Los Angeles, defeated Wayne A. Sabin, Portland, Ore., 6—1, 6—3.

John A. Kramer, Los Angeles, defeated Joseph Fishbach, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

Oddities

Wimbledon, once the world's tennis capital, has been bombed heavily since last fall. It is an important railroad center now.

* * *

No one expects a pitcher to hit a home run in the Syracuse Baseball Park. Up to late July of this year no one ever had done so. Then Charley Gassaway did so. It was his first homer in three seasons.

* * *

Babe Hollingberry, Washington State football coach, is indeed a rarity among grid mentors. He never went to college.

* * *

George Connor, race driver, in an exhibition at the Indianapolis Speedway, changed a wheel in 19½ seconds.

* * *

The White Sox are easy for Washington's Emil Leonard this year, but he can't beat the Yankees.

This coming football season will be Tuffy Leeman's sixth with the New York Giants.

* * *

Johnny Cooney's lifetime batting mark is .287, but in this, his 20th season, and at the age of 40, he's hitting well over .300.

Wallace Now Leads Field At Belmont

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELMONT, Mass., Aug. 12—John Wallace, Jr., Ponkapoag, 19-year old prospective Boston College freshman, took an early lead for the qualifying medal in the Massachusetts Golf Association junior tournament when he scored a four-over-par 75 at the Belmont Country Club today.

Wallace, who is playing in this tournament for the first time, was graduated from Boston College High School a year ago last June. He has been working for the past year as a bus dispatcher in Park Square to earn money enough to put himself through college.

Only One Birdie

Although he had only one birdie on his round—at the 13th hole, where he chipped dead with his third shot—Wallace could have scored much lower if it had not been for three three-putt greens. A standout schoolboy hockey player for four years, the Dorchester youth is expected to be of help to Coach John "Snooks" Kelley of the Boston College hockey team.

First Tournament

Wallace held a two-stroke lead over Bob Benes, former Newton High School golf captain, and Harry Ernst, Brookline Municipal League player, but there was less than one third of the field in. Like Wallace, both Benes and Ernst are playing in the tournament for the first time.

It was expected early today that the qualifying deadline would be higher than that at Wollaston last year when 81 was the point. None of the favored players had finished at early noon today.

Early Junior Golf Scores

Brooks N. Heath, Brae Burn	41	40	81
James Devlin, Minute Man	45	41	86
E. L. Emerson, Cohasset	44	48	92
John S. Clapp, Jr., Brae Burn	41	41	82
Forster Boardman, Cohasset	43	41	84
A. P. Cole, Jr., Oakley	54	46	100
Grant Barker, Cohasset	49	53	102
James W. Blackman Jr., Winchester	45	45	90
Douglass Scott, Belmont	39	41	80
Richard Kinchla, Albemarle	42	40	82
Warren F. Chamberlin, Furnace Brook	43	45	88
Harry Ernst, Brookline	40	37	77
Roger Casavant, Wildwood	60	49	109
John Wallace, Jr., Ponkapoag	40	35	75
Fred Bergstrom, Wildwood	47	39	86
Edward McLaughlin, Albemarle	47	47	94
J. W. Holcomb, Meadow Brook	49	45	94
Chad Ramsdell, Bear Hill	44	40	84
William McPherson, Wildwood	43	40	83
Walter White, Wildwood	45	46	91
Robert Benes, Albemarle	38	39	77
Richard Durant, Oakley	54	48	102
Charles McDonald, Albemarle	41	43	84
John McSweeney, Happy Valley	50	43	93
W. A. Hoftyzer, Charles River	49	40	89
Charles Harney, Fresh Pond	39	39	78
George Morse, Albemarle	44	39	83
James Gaffney, Woburn	38	41	79
Richard Crosby, Trapelo	43	43	86
Edward Ruel, Hoosic Whisick	36	43	79

* * *

Ernie Doherty, of Woburn, who won the medal last year at Wollaston with a record-breaking 59, indicated he was in top form for the present tournament yesterday when he toured the Belmont course in an even par 71. This was the lowest of the few practice scores reported.

* * *

Ed Franzeim, defending champion, appeared at the club early this morning with the title trophy tucked under his arm. The trophy, which cost approximately $600, spent the winter on the trophy shelf at the Bellevue club in Melrose. Franzeim practiced yesterday and had a 77. "Don't pay attention to that score," he said, "I'm going to be all right. I'm hitting all my shots well."

* * *

Massachusetts Golf Association officials on hand today included A. O. Barker, secretary-treasurer, A. Oram Fulton, member of the executive committee, Jerome A. (Romey) Turrell, official starter, and John P. Corcoran, executive secretary.

Valerie Scott Bows Out Of Essex Tennis

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 12 (AP)—Valerie Scott of England, top-seeded foreign player, went down to defeat today at the hands of Margaret Osborne of San Francisco 6—2, 4—6, 7—5 in the third round of the women's invitation tennis tournay at the Essex Country Club.

Another upset was the defeat of Hope Knowles, of Chestnut Hill, Pa., seeded sixth, by Doris Hart of Miami, 6—0, 6—2 in another third rounder.

Miss Scott had advanced through the second by default of Mrs. Phil Theopold, of Dedham, while top-seeded Pauline Betz, of Los Angeles, had easy sailing with a 6—1, 6—2 second-round victory over Barbara Neilds, of Rye, N. Y.

In another third-round match, Helen Bernhard, New York, seeded fourth, defeated Barbara Bradley, Los Angeles, 7—9, 7—5, 6—2.

Second Round

Pauline Betz, Los Angeles, defeated Barbara Neilds, Rye, N. Y., 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. Madge Harshaw Vosters, Landsowne, Pa., defeated Shirley Cattan, San Francisco, 6—2, 2—6, 6—2.

Valerie Scott, England, won from Mrs. Phil Theopold, Dedham, Mass., by default.

Mrs. Helen Pedersen Ribbany, Boston, defeated Helen Marlow, Los Angeles, 6—4, 7—5.

Third Round

Helen Bernhard, New York, defeated Barbara Bradley, Los Angeles, 7—9, 7—5, 6—2.

Doris Hart, Miami, Fla., defeated Hope Knowles, Chestnut Hill, Pa., 6—0, 6—2.

Margaret Osborne, San Francisco, defeated Valerie Scott, England, 6—2, 4—6, 7—5.

Lawn Bowling

TORONTO, Aug. 12 (CP)—Play opened yesterday in the Ontario lawn bowling tournament with the first round of the Eaton Gold Trophy being run off.

Two former champions hooked up in the feature match of the day F. W. Scott and his Toronto Runnymede Rink, 1940 champions, proved their worth by edging out the 1939 champions, Dr. A. E. Walkey and his Hamilton Thistle aggregation.

The two American teams in the tournament played their first matches in the morning and met with varying success. Albert Murren's rink from Niagara Falls, N. Y., found A. Morren's team from Toronto Dentonia too experienced for them and were eliminated from further play, 19-11. However, the Buffalo team of Paul Neilsen won a close match from J. A. Burgess and his Toronto Kodak Rink, 16-15.

Lash in F. B. I. School

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. (AP)—Don R. Lash, the former Indiana University track star, has resigned from the Indiana State police force. He will report at Washington to begin training at the school for Federal Bureau of Investigation agents.

Seven U. S. Yachts In Nova Scotian Waters

HALIFAX, Aug. 12 (CP)—Seven yachts of the Cruising Club of America were in Nova Scotian waters last night after a week-end voyage from Gloucester, Mass., for a good-will visit to this province. The vessels, which left the New England port Saturday were expected to put into Chester, N. S., today. They will be entertained there and in Halifax by the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron.

At the head of the visiting flotilla is Commodore Alfred Stanford of the Cruising Club of America.

Hingham Y. C. Crew Leading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HINGHAM, Mass., Aug. 12—An exhibition of clever sail handling by the Hingham Yacht Club crew to nip South Boston in the second race of the South Shore junior championships yesterday afternoon gave the home club sailors two victories and a substantial lead over three other crews at the halfway mark.

There were only four crews entered and morning racing was postponed because of light weather. In the afternoon Capt. George F. Thurber, Jr., and crew members, William H. Guild and William Gray, battled Hull in the opening race, losing and regaining the lead to win by 10 seconds at the finish.

In the second and final race the Hingham sailors were trailing badly early in the race, pulled into third at the mark and second after the second reach. They overhauled South Boston in the thrilling finish and totaled eight and one-half points. Hull and Cohasset were second in the point standing with four each and Southie had only three points due to a disqualification in the first race.

Since the northern junior division races were not held, Hull, South Boston and Squantum tossed coins for the right to enter these finals with Squantum losing out.

The Crews

Hingham—Capt. George F. Thurber, Jr., William H. Guild and William Gray.
Cohasset—Capt. Eliot Putnam, Gorden Johnson and Ralph Cahouet.
Hull—Capt. Robert Hoy, Edward Walsh and Leo Scarry.
South Boston—Capt. Robert Ware, John Donovan and Thomas Griffin.

Galgano Leads

ORANGE, Conn., Aug. 12 (AP)—Dan Galgano, assistant professional at the Woodway Country Club, Stamford, shot two rounds of 70-70-140, two under par, to take the lead yesterday at the half-way mark in the 72-hole Connecticut open golf championship at the Race Brook Club.

Tied for second with 36-hole scores of 141 were Jimmy Demaret of Wee Burn, Noroton, Bob Hunsick of The Country Club of Fairfield, and Leo Mallory of the D. F. Wheeler Club, Bridgeport.

Hollywood Stars' Business Manager Enthusiastic Over Coast Team's Prowess

Reichow Convinced Many Twinks 'Major' Prospects

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—His team comfortably ensconced in the first division of the Pacific Coast Baseball League standings, Business Manager Oscar Reichow of the Hollywood Stars this week gave out with unrestrained enthusiasm over the team's prowess.

For the first few months of the season, the Stars under no circumstances could be called good. All too frequently they found themselves occupying the cellar position. But finally, the pitchers began to pitch and the team's batters began to reach first base.

Now, Pitchers Tost, Gay, Bittner, Bithorn, and Dasso are right up in the running in the percentages for Coast hurlers and everything seems bright with the world.

As a matter of fact, Manager Reichow is convinced that his boys are playing so well at this time that it is a foregone conclusion that many of his men will be grabbed by Major League scouts, pronto.

"Look how they handle themselves on the field," he enthused recently. "The way they're going now, there is nothing that can stop them. They're really of major-league caliber."

100 Per Cent Improved

Compared to the start of the season, there is no denying that the Stars are 100 per cent improved. However, this correspondent hesitates to put himself out on the limb for any but Lou Tost to be picked by the majors, as things stand now. That lad really deserves it. In 15 games he has struck out 78 men and has a pitching percentage of .667.

In a recent game with the Portland Ducks, the Twinks garnered a total of 25 hits in a batting spree and won hands down 17 to 6.

* * *

Much has been said in recent days in tribute to the late Howard Jones, University of Southern California football mentor.

But, the statement which best describes the "Head Man" was uttered by President Rufus B. von KleinSmid of U. S. C.

"Not only was he a master coach," he said, "but he was also a teacher whose first thought was to use athletics as a means of inspiring young men to the highest ideals.

"To his own players and to his opponents, alike, the name of Howard Jones stood for the highest sportsmanship. Fair play, modesty in victory, courage in defeat, consideration for all—these were the elements of his football code which he taught and lived."

That, truly, was Howard Jones.

Barry May Succeed

Sam Barry senior member of the grid staff, as well as basketball and baseball coach, is almost a certainty to take charge of the 1941 Trojan squad this fall.

Jones' standards—which took the Trojans to the Rose Bowl five times without a defeat (a record never equalled)—will be continued without variation, the university emphasized.

* * *

Random Ramblings — Twelve Hawaiian swimmers, who competed in the National A. A. U. aquatic championships at St. Louis, will return to Los Angeles for the Hawaii-Pacific Coast championships Aug. 23 and 24 . . . Coast football teams will play 16 intersectional games this fall, one of the heaviest such programs ever lined up in any section of the country . . . The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce tells us that this city has more swimming pools, tennis courts, badminton courts than any community in the nation, the largest one-story bowling center, largest ice rink, and largest municipal park. It also boasts 1,530 softball diamonds, 1,220 handball courts, 1,242 horseshoe courts, 21 polo fields, and 45 golf courses. As if this were not enough, that eminent body several days later came up with the statement that Los Angeles yachtsmen spend around two million dollars a year for upkeep of pleasure boats worth approximately 13 millions. Now, that should hold us for awhile!

A. S., 3d.

Largest Mailing List for Tickets Sent to Alumni

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—Northwestern University's 1941 football ticket sale is on with the mailing of 50,000 ticket announcements to alumni and former ticket purchasers. The mailing is the largest ever sent out by the ticket office, according to Ted Payseur, ticket manager. Alumni in six middlewestern states received the literature which included application blanks, information folder, and car stickers.

Six of Northwestern's eight games will be played at Dyche Stadium this fall. Season tickets for the complete home schedule are $14, a saving of $2.50 over the single game price. Last year, 11,023 tickets were sold, and it is expected that this number will be exceeded this fall.

The home schedule will open Oct. 4 against Kansas State, which also served as the opener three years ago. Other home games are Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Notre Dame, and Illinois. The last three teams will appear at Dyche Stadium for the second year in a row, while Michigan has not visited Evanston since 1937.

The Michigan game has been selected as the combined Homecoming and Dad's Day attraction. The only away-from-home games are with Ohio State and Minnesota, which will be played on successive Saturdays, Oct. 25 and Nov. 1, respectively.

The complete schedule follows:

Oct. 4—Kansas State at Evanston; 11—Wisconsin at Evanston; 18—Michigan at Evanston; 25—Ohio State at Columbia.
Nov. 1—Minnesota at Minneapolis; 8—Indiana at Evanston; 15—Notre Dame at Evanston; 22—Illinois at Evanston.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	69	37	.651	
St. Louis	70	38	.648	
Pittsburgh	58	46	.558	10
Cincinnati	56	48	.538	12
New York	49	52	.485	17½
Chicago	46	61	.430	23½
Boston	44	61	.419	24½
Philadelphia	28	77	.267	40½

Results Aug. 11

Philadelphia 6, Boston 3.
Brooklyn 15, New York 7.
St. Louis 7, Chicago 5.
Only games scheduled.

Robert Stewart

BLAIRADAM, Scotland, Aug. 12 (AP)—Robert Stewart, British checkers champion and reputed world record holder, passed on at his home here yesterday. He is said to have lost only two out of 8,000 games.

Hooper Triplett, brother of Coaker of the Cards, is New Orleans' big hitting star this season.

New Hampshire Open Golf Won By Tony Manero

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 12 (AP)—After slicing four strokes off par with a blazing 68, Tony Manero, 1936 winner of the national open, went around in a regulation 72 this afternoon to capture the New Hampshire open golf title with a total of 140.

Closest contender to the stocky Salem Country Club pro was rangy Harry Nettlebladt of Framingham, Mass., who covered the course in regulation par figures this morning and then produced a one-under 71 in the afternoon for a 143.

Jerry Gianferante of Brattleboro, Vt., was third with 145 and Dave Hackney, Lowell veteran, finished fourth with 147. Deadlocked with Hackney were Joe Pezzullo, West Warwick, R. I., pro, and the two top amateur scorers, Mel Demarais, Haverhill, Mass., and Fred Johnson, Auburn, Mass.

Defending champion Ben Yasko, of Lancaster, failed to turn in a card.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .412; Travis, Washington, .367.
Runs—Di Maggio, New York, 106; Williams, Boston, and Rolfe, New York, 94.
Runs batted in—Di Maggio, New York, 105; Keller, New York, 99.
Hits—Di Maggio, New York, 162; Travis, Washington, 149.
Doubles—Di Maggio, New York, 35; Judnich, St. Louis, and Boudreau, Cleveland, 33.
Triples—Keltner, Cleveland, 11; Travis, Washington, and Heath, Cleveland, 10.
Home runs—Keller, New York, 28; Di Maggio, New York, 27.
Stolen bases—Case, Washington, 18; Kuhel, Chicago, 17.
Pitching—Ruffing, New York, 13-4; Murphy, New York, 8-3.

National League

Batting—Hopp, St. Louis, .337; Reiser, Brooklyn, .336.
Runs—Hack, Chicago, 79; Reiser, Brooklyn, 78.
Runs batted in—Mize, St. Louis, 83; Nicholson, Chicago, 82.
Hits—Hack, Chicago, 133; Slaughter and Moore, St. Louis, 132.
Doubles—Reiser, Brooklyn, 33; Dallessandro, Chicago, 30.
Triples—Hopp and Slaughter, St. Louis, 9.
Home Runs—Camilli, Brooklyn, 22; Nicholson, Chicago, 21.
Stolen bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 13; Handley, Pittsburgh, 12.
Pitching—Riddle, Cincinnati, 12-2; White, St. Louis, 14-3.

Football Guide

The 1941 official football guide, for release Aug. 24, and published by A. S. Barnes & Co., will be entirely different from those published by A. G. Spalding in past seasons.

The new guide is smaller and better for pocket size and contains several interesting articles by well-known football men. One of the most attractive features is the substitution of action pictures for team pictures.

The 1941 football schedules and results last season of more than 500 colleges are available as usual.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders in each league)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Williams, Red Sox	97	313	94	129	.412
Travis, Senators	101	406	66	149	.367
Di Maggio, Yanks	111	448	106	162	.362
Hopp, Cardinals	88	264	61	89	.337
Reiser, Dodgers	92	357	78	120	.336
Etten, Phillies	102	365	54	119	.326

Close Figuring

CLEVELAND (AP)—Sports writers thought maybe Bob Feller was just being modest a short while ago when he said he doubted if a modern pitcher could win more than 28 games a year. The way Bob was going, the experts figured he was sure for 30 or more. But Feller bumped into trouble in late July and August and may have to stretch himself to get those 28 he promised.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Jiro Yamagishi, Japan, upset Australian ace, John Bromwich, in North American Zone Davis Cup finals.

Five Years Ago

Jack Medica, Seattle, won Olympic 400-meter free-style swim in 4:44.5, Olympic record time.

U. S. G. A. Lists Field for Test At West Newton

A field of 18 outstanding golfers will seek five qualifying places for the national amateur championship when they meet this Thursday in a 36-hole sectional test at Brae Burn Country Club in West Newton.

According to an announcement today by the United States Golf Association, the list includes only the topflight amateurs in this section, with New England champion Ted Bishop and Massachusetts titleholder Leo Martin heading the delegation.

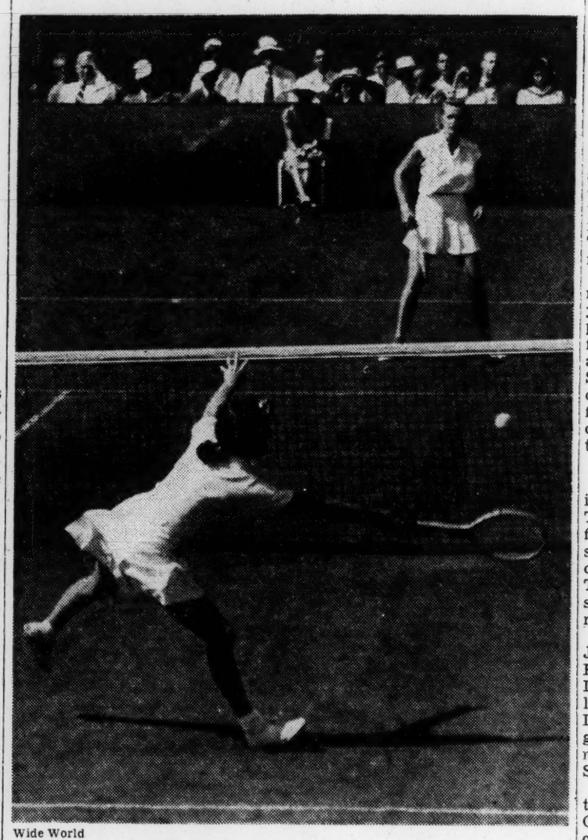
Altogether there are 11 from the Bay State seeking a place for the national event, to be played Aug. 25-30 at Omaha, Neb. Trailer Bill Holt is listed from Syracuse Yacht and Country Club, Clay, N. Y., but he is now making his home in Cambridge, Mass. Rhode Island, Connecticut and Maine, have each contributed one entrant while New Hampshire has contributed two. Only one player, William F. Stevens of Detroit, is a transfer from another section.

In addition to Bishop and Martin, outstanding contenders include Harold (Holly) Mandly of Avon, Conn., former New England amateur and Connecticut open champion and a finalist again this year in the New England amateur; Joe Lynch of Blue Hill, national quarter-finalist six years ago; Edward Martin of Trapelo; Mel Demarais of Trapelo; and Walter Senna of New Bedford, all of whom have qualified before. Tommy Leonard Jr., of Nashua, Granite State champion, will be trying to qualify for the first time.

The pairings and starting times are as follows:

9:30—Franklin T. Pfaelzer Jr., The Country Club; Leo Martin, Trapelo.
9:35—William Holt, Jr., Syracuse, N. Y.; William F. Stevens, Detroit.
9:40—Ralph L. Sawyer, Green Hill; Joseph I. Melanson, Manchester, N. H.
9:45—Joseph J. Fay, Woodland; Robert M. Nelson, Watch Hill, R. I.
9:50—Ted Bishop, Woodland; Harold Mandly, Jr., Avon, Conn.
9:55—Walter Senna, New Bedford; Mel Demarais, Trapelo.
10:00—Edward P. Martin, Trapelo; Walter P. Nawoj, Ludlow, Mass.
10:05—John B. Hichborn, Portland, Me.; Walter J. Martowski, Ludlow, Mass.
10:10—Joseph P. Lynch, Blue Hill; Thomas J. Leonard, Jr., Nashua, N. H.

Too Much for Sarah



Wide World

Pauline Betz Upsets Mrs. Cooke

RYE, N. Y.—Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke of New York (foreground) about to return a drive during her match with Pauline Betz of Los Angeles. Miss Betz made a brilliant recovery to upset the favored Mrs. Cooke by 2—6, 8—6, 7—5, to win the women's Eastern Turf Court singles tennis championship at the Westchester Country Club.

Dodgers, Cardinals Hold Places in Pennant Race

By the Associated Press

A couple of years ago people were poking fun at the National League as a big minor circuit, but it defeated the rival American League in two all-star games and the 1940 World Series and this summer has been giving the fans the only run for their money under the big top. The battle between the Brooklyn Dodgers and the St. Louis Cardinals for the pennant in the senior circuit is as exciting as a baseball race can be.

The Dodgers bashed down hard on the New York Giants yesterday, 15-7, and the St. Louis Cardinals conquered the Chicago Cubs, 7-5, to continue their neck-and-neck race with the Dodgers still in front by the slender margin of .003.

Higbe in Form

Kirby Higbe pitched and batted the Dodgers to their triumph, his 16th. He checked the Giants on seven hits. The Dodgers took charge in the first inning with seven runs, three of them on Ducky Medwick's 15th homer and two on a single by Higbe with the bases loaded. They rounded up six more in the sixth when Higbe doubled with the bases filled. In addition Brooklyn's 17-hit offensive included two other singles by Higbe and Dolph Vamilli's 22nd homer.

The Cardinals likewise nailed down their victory early, taking a 6-1 lead in the first four frames, but it took a magnificent relief pitching performance by Harry Gumbert to save it for them. In the fifth Lon Warneke was pelted for successive home runs by Phil Cavarretta, Stan Hack and Bill Nicholson. Then Gumbert hurried on the scene and pitched no-hit ball for 4⅔ innings.

Beck's First

In the only other National League contest the Phillies whipped the Boston Braves, 6-3, for Boom Boom Walter Beck's first victory of the year. The tailenders collected 15 hits.

The listless New York Yankees, so far in front of the American League that few people pay any attention to them, were shut out, 8-0, by the Boston Red Sox as Jack Wilson pitched four-hit ball for his first complete game of the season. Sparked by Manager Joe Cronin's three-run homer, the Red Sox splurged for six runs in the fourth.

Boston made 14 hits. Dominic Di Maggio supplied three, including a homer, and was hit twice by pitched balls. The first time it was on the back and the second time on the head. He was not seriously hurt.

The wave of "beanings" during the week end brought trouble as part of the double-header between the St. Louis Browns and the White Sox at Chicago. In the first game Elden Auker hit Joe Kuhel on the shoulder with a pitch. One word led to another and then players of both teams rushed out and Alan Strange of the Browns joined in the action. All three were banished.

The White Sox went on to win, 14-9, with Luke Appling batting in five runs in leading a 14-hit attack. The Browns captured the nightcap, 10-3, with a 17-hit assault for George Caster's first victory of the year.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Harry Gumbert, Cardinals — Pitched hitless ball in 4⅔ innings to save victory over Cubs.

Jack Wilson, Red Sox—Shut out Yankees with four-hit hurling.

Kirby Higbe, Dodgers—Pitched seven-hit ball and drove in four runs with double and three singles against Giants.

Benny Warren, Phillies — Made three hits, including two-run homer, to lead attack on Braves.

Luke Appling, White Sox, and Walter Judnich, Browns—Appling drove in five runs with three singles to help win first game; Judnich made three hits, including a homer, in each contest.

If Pete Reiser, 21, wins this year's National League batting crown he will be the youngest champ in the circuit's history.

U. S. G. A. May Take Umbrage At Remarks of Harry Todd

NEW YORK—(The Special News Service)—There is something refreshing in the candor of Harry Todd, a golf amateur who doesn't try to hide mercenary motives beneath a patchwork quilt of mock purity — the-game-the-thing and that sort of feeling.

Todd possibly has left himself open to a sharp tap on the knuckles at the hands of the U. S. G. A., but he undoubtedly has given voice to well-camouflaged thoughts harbored by many of his contemporaries.

It is the statement that golf helps him in his business to which the U. S. G. A. might take exception. Golf isn't supposed to help anybody with his business unless his business is golf, and if his business is golf, he isn't an amateur.

Can Cash In

There are many ways an amateur in good standing can cash in on his golf skill and the prestige it brings. If "Chauncey Moneybags" retains a little of the hero-worshiping instinct and likes to associate with someone whose name is printed on the sports page in 72-point type, and during the association tosses a few orders for farm tractors in the way of his hero, well, what's a fellow to do about it, anyway?

Many a lily-white amateur has enjoyed top-flight company and coasted along in clover on the proceeds of stock and bond or insurance sales when, were it not for his skill at golf, or maybe tennis, everyone knows his moneyed pals wouldn't speak to him if they met on the Sahara Desert, and on selling ability alone he couldn't sell stamps in a postoffice.

Chief Complaint

Todd's chief complaint is the failure of the U. S. G. A. to select a Walker Cup team. It would be only an honorary team, as the matches are off for the duration, but the pros picked a Ryder team under similar circumstances.

He considers a berth on the Walker team the goal of all amateurs and says there is no incentive when that goal is removed, although it seems there is a tournament called the national amateur which carries quite a bit of prestige. In fact, you can go back and name off quite a few national amateur champions, but just try to name the members of the Walker Cup team five years ago.

It wouldn't have hurt the U. S. G. A. to have named a Walker team, at that. It would have enabled the chosen few to stick out their chests and, as in Todd's case, it might have helped business a little.

But as far as its omission destroying incentive, we can't quite figure that as it is too much like a football player having no urge to do his best simply because no All-America teams were picked. A real competitor has the urge to do his best at all times, if only for his personal satisfaction.

An amateur plays because he likes to play, and if he plays for any other reason, he is not an amateur in the true sense. Golf is an individual game, and if a player doesn't feel like doing his best he is hurting nobody but himself.

But it would be pretty nice to walk along the street and have passers-by nudge one another and whisper: "There's a Walker Cupper." It's easy enough to see Todd's viewpoint.

American Legion Junior Baseball

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—The national tournament schedule for State champions of the American Legion's junior baseball program has been announced here by Homer L. Chaillaux, Legion Americanism director.

Chaillaux said the champions of 46 States and the District of Columbia survived elimination play among 25,000 teams made up of an estimated 500,000 boys under 17 years of age.

The junior world's series, Sept. 1 to 5, will be in a city to be determined by the outcome of sectional and semifinal rounds. Semifinals will be Aug. 28 to 30 between champions of sections A and C, with Section B drawing a bye and going directly into the finals. The site of the semifinal tourney will be the home city of one of the participants.

Section A eliminations will be at Miles City, Mont., Aug. 21 to 24, bringing together champions of regions 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Section B, for regions 5, 6, 7 and 8, will have its eliminations Aug. 23 to 27 at Columbia, S. C.

Elimination play for Section C will be Aug. 20 to 23 at Charlotte, N. C., for winners in regions 9, 10, 11 and 12.

Region assignments of the State champions included:

Region 6—East Chicago, Ind., Aug. 13-15—Rockville, Ind.; Louisville, Ky.; St. Louis, Mo.; Chattanooga, Tenn.
Region 7—Fort Smith, Ark., Aug. 15-17—Fort Smith; New Orleans; Hattiesburg, Miss.; Austin, Texas.
Region 8—Sumter, S. C., Aug. 13-16—Birmingham, Ala.; Lakeland, Fla.; Augusta, Ga.; Spartanburg, S. C.
Region 9—Albemarle, N. C., Aug. 13-16—Washington, D. C.; Baltimore; Gastonian N. C.; Lynchburg, Va.
Region 11—Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 15-17—West Hartford, Conn.; Newark, Del.; Trenton, N. J.; Poughkeepsie.
Region 12—Manchester, N. H., Aug. 15-17—Brewer, Me.; Brockton, Mass.; Manchester; Newport, Vt.

Todd Paces Golf Test At Denver

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—Pursuing 13 players who already have earned their places in the national amateur golf championship at Omaha, Neb., some 600 crack amateur golfers will play 36-hole rounds over 27 different courses Thursday in sectional qualifying rounds.

Although this collection of shotmakers is one of the smallest in years for the amateur, it includes practically all of America's top-flight players The full entry list, announced today by the United States Golf Association, shows that only one of last year's quarter-finalists, George Dawson of Chicago, failed to enter this year's tourney.

Six in Fold

The 28th district sent six players into the fold yesterday when Harry Todd of Dallas, Texas, paced a field of 29 at Denver, Colo. Todd shot rounds of 73 and 69 for a 142 over Denver's Cherry Hills course. That indicates Todd should be a serious contender in the big tournament.

Other qualifiers yesterday were John Jory, Denver, 148; Frank J. English, Denver, 149; John Kraft, Denver, 151; John Oliver, Amarillo, Texas, 152, and Rex Eaton, Denver, 152. The only prominent golfer in the field who failed to make the grade was the veteran Silas Newton.

Besides these six, the ones certain of places in the field of 150 at Omaha, Aug. 25-30, are former champions Dick Chapman, Marvin (Bud) Ward, Willie Turnesa, Johnny Goodman, Johnny Fischer, and Chick Evans. Charley Yates of Atlanta, former British amateur ruler, was given exemption with them. Yates got a free ride into the main tournament because he's in the Army, but another top-flight soldier-golfer, Frank Strafaci, didn't take advantage of a similar opportunity.

Billows to Try

Ward, Chapman, and Fischer were quarterfinals last year. Two others, Johnny Burke and Wilford Wehrle, will be in the field of 82 shooting for 18 qualifying places Thursday at Chicago in the largest district. Ray Billows, twice runner-up, is among 71 golfers trying for 14 places at New York, and W. B. (Duff) McCullough, finalist a year ago, will try to qualify at Philadelphia.

Some other prominent golfers who will try to qualify are Strafaci, Tommy Goodwin, and Neil White at New York; Art Doering and Gus Moreland at Chicago; Tom Draper, Jr., recent sensation of the Canadian open, and Art Pomy, semifinalist in the national public links tournament, at Detroit; Reynolds Smith and Jack Munger at Houston; Bill Holt and Ted Bishop at Boston, and Pat Abbott, Bruce McCormick, and Ellsworth Vines at Los Angeles.

User's Tax Includes Boats 16 Feet and Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The user's tax in Section 558 of the Revenue Bill of 1941 includes all boats of 16 feet or more in length and graduates the fees from $5 up to $200. Whereas the motor vehicle tax is a flat $5 per car, the tax on boats is based according to the following length classifications:

Over-all length of 16 feet or over, but not over 28 feet, $5.
Over 28 feet, but not over 50 feet, $10.
Over $50 feet but not over 100 feet, $40.
Ocer 100 feet but not over 150 feet, $100.
Over 150 feet but no over 200 feet, $150.
Over 150 feet but not over 200 feet, $150.
Over-all length over 200 feet, $200.

The tax to be imposed by Section 558 would not apply to any use before February 1, 1942, but includes "all boats propelled by machinery, sail, or both, measuring 16 feet or more in over-all length, owned by a citizen or resident of the United States."

A stamp, sticker or tag would be issued to the owner of the boat to be affixed to the craft according to regulations to be issued. The tax would be due each year that the law is in force.

A user's tax on boats was included in the revenue act of 1932, but 28 feet was the minimum length set and the fee started at $5.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 11

International League

Syracuse 5, Jersey City 4.
Rochester at Buffalo, rain.
Only games.

American Association

Columbus 3, Minneapolis 0.
Kansas City 7-11, Indianapolis 2-0.
Louisville 2, Milwaukee 1.
St. Paul at Toledo, rain.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Texas League

Tulsa 8, Dallas 1.
Shreveport 7, San Antonio 2.
Only games.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 6, Little Rock 5.
Nashville 6, Birmingham 4.
Atlanta 8-1, Memphis 4-5.
Knoxville at New Orleans, rain.

Eastern League

Scranton 1, Wilkes-Barre 0 (second game, rain).
Only game.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	74	37	.667	
Cleveland	58	48	.547	13½
Boston	57	51	.528	15½
Chicago	56	54	.509	17½
Detroit	50	57	.467	22
Philadelphia	49	58	.458	23
Washington	43	61	.413	27½
St. Louis	43	64	.402	29

Results Aug. 11

Chicago 14, St. Louis 9.
St. Louis 10, Chicago 3.
Boston 8, New York 0.
Cleveland at Detroit, rain.
Only games scheduled.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Race Too Much for Stengel

Fresh from a tour of the National League, Casey Stengel was approached for some unbiased comment on the hair-raising pennant race.

"I don't know," said the manager of the Braves, scratching his chin. "It's got me. I can't figure it out. Right now I wouldn't pick either Brooklyn or St. Louis."

How had the Dodgers looked over the week end?

"Terrible," answered Stengel, shaking his head. "They ran bases backwards, but still managed to get out of every jam. You tell me what keeps them up there. I don't know what it is. They pitch Fitzsimmons in the second game against us and he looks like the best pitcher in the league. But I'll say one thing for them—they keep hustling. They're always ready to fight."

What about the Cardinals?

Cooper Will Help

"Well, I figure Mort Cooper will help that club a lot from now on," continued Casey. "His arm must be all right because he's pitched two good games since he came back. That's what Billy Southworth needs—someone who can go out there and stop the other side from scoring. You know the Cardinals score enough runs to win in three quarters of their games."

Stengel was reminded that Frankie Frisch had had his fun for a while.

"Say, he's done all right," nodded the Boston manager. "I thought for a while he might win the pennant. Maybe he could have if he'd been able to beat the Cardinals.

"You know, it's funny at that," Casey went on. "That Pirate club can beat everybody else in the league except St. Louis. Look up the records. Frisch does all right until he walks out on the field and finds Southworth standing there."

Bow to Cards

A check of the records reveals that Frisch has taken 12 out of 16 from the Cubs, 13 in 18 starts with the Phillies, 10 out of 16 from the Giants, eight wins and six losses from the Dodgers, seven and six with Boston, and six and six with Cincinnati, but has lost 11 out of 13 to the Cardinals. No wonder Frankie would like to run and hide every time the Redbirds come to Pittsburgh.

"That's the way it goes," Stengel continued. "Pittsburgh can't beat St. Louis, the Red Sox can't beat the Browns, and we can't beat the Dodgers. Yes, gentlemen, I think I'll lay here on the bench and not look at my boys again until they've beaten Brooklyn. And maybe I'll have a nice long rest."

Are the Braves going to catch the Cubs? Stengel was within one game of the sixth-place Wrigley outfit when he returned from his tour of the circuit.

Good In Spots

"Well, I thought we might make it Sunday," Casey said. "But we dropped two to the Dodgers and I haven't been able to sleep since.

"We played pretty good ball on the road. As a fellow says, we were good in spots, but the spots weren't big enough. Just the same, a couple of hits at the right time and we would have been over .500. We ought to be better now that some of the boys are hitting. Still, I think the Cubs will be tougher through the rest of this month and in September, than they were in July. They had a bad month.

"Some of my boys are hitting that ball pretty good. You won't know Miller. Remember how he always pulled everything to left field? Well, he hit two inside the right field foul line in Brooklyn. And at St. Louis West pushed four over the third baseman's head. The boys make laundry."

Make laundry?

"Sure, hanging out hits like clotheslines," concluded Casey.

Controversies Over Rules Are Frequent This Season

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Controversies over golf rules and allegations of violations have been rather more than normally frequent this season. Possibly there will be more of them in connection with the sectional qualifications for the national amateur championship as well as in the championship proper later this month. In at least two title tournaments of recent weeks there have been allegations that golfers violated a rule in brushing loose impediments on the green with their hands.

In the Massachusetts open championship at Oyster Harbors the wife of one contestant excitedly proclaimed that one of the leading contenders for the title ought to be disqualified because he brushed the line of his putt with his hand. In the New England P. G. A. championship at Worcester there was quite a controversy over whether Elmer Reed, the winner, had violated the "Loose Impediment" rule, by the manner in which he removed some sand from the line of his putt with his hand. In one account, he had picked up loose sand; in another it was inferred that he had used a hand, illegally, to brush it.

Clarification

Clarification of any controversial golf rule should be the objective of the official national organization, the United States Golf Association. Clarification of the rule on removing "loose impediments," with a definite decision on what a player may do with his hands in the removal of anything "not fixed or growing" on a putting green is something which should be done before the national amateur. The rule has been altered several times over the years and its present wording, as set forth in the 1941 U. S. G. A. Year Book is not as clear and concise as it was in the Year Book wayq back in 1901, 40 years ago.

Rule 28, under the general heading, "Putting Green," now says in paragraph 2:

"In removing any loose impediment with the club it must not be laid with more than its own weight upon the ground, nor must anything be pressed down either with the club or in any other way."

Loose Impediments

There is not a word about the hands in that paragraph, but as it mentions removing "with the club" the inference is that something else can be used, presumably the hands. Turning back, therefore, to that section of the rules under "Definitions," we find that "loose impediments" denotes any obstructions not fixed or growing, and includes worm-casts, mole-hills, snow, and ice." Down below is an interpretation of the rule which says, "A worm is a 'loose impediment' and may be lifted."

In that interpretation that a worm "may be lifted" is the inference that where the hand is used, it must be to "lift" some object; though why anyone should have to "lift" such a creature as a worm, or maybe a snake, is utterly beyond me.

Amendment

Now let's turn back to the official Year Book of 1932, and we find in the annual report of the Executive Committee that an amendment to Rule 28 had been adopted both by the U. S. G. A. and the R. & A. (Royal and Ancient) stating that, "Any loose impediment may be removed from the putting green by hand or with the club." What is meant, "by hand?" It doesn't say anything about either lifting or brushing.

The only deduction I can make out of an amendment which says "by hand or with the club" is that there is no distinction as to their usages in removal of loose impediments, for we need refer only a little further back in the Year Books to find where it was allowable to scrape with the club or "lift" with the hands, except that a few years ago "loose leaves" had to be "lifted" and could not be scraped with the putter."

Need Simple Rule

The fact of the matter is that the grooming of putting greens, these modern times, is such that it seems to me nonsensical not to have the simple, straightforward rule that "any loose impediment" may be lifted or brushed with hand or club, lightly across the line of putt. The rule of 40 years ago was far clearer than that of today. It said:

"When the ball is on the putting green, the player or his caddie may remove (not press down) sand, earth, worm-casts, mole-hills, snow or ice lying around the hole or in line with his putt. This shall be done by brushing lightly with the club only across the putt and not along it. . . . The line of the putt must not be touched, except with the club immediately in front of the ball, in the act of addressing it or as above authorized."

Ram's Practice

BEREA, Ohio, Aug. 12 (AP)—Thirty-three husky football players went through a hard workout yesterday on the Baldwin-Wallace College field, signifying the opening of summer training for the Cleveland Rams of the National League.

Seven other gridders have signed, but were delayed in reporting. Ted Livingston, guard and 1940 captain, was the only veteran missing.

Coach Earl (Dutch) Clark said, "It looks like we could use a few good backs and a couple of ends, but some of the boys here may fill the bill."

The Rams open Sept. 3 against the College All-Stars.

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'The Yellow Jacket' Revived—Radio—Bennington Festival

Woollcott, Harpo Marx, Fay Wray at Marblehead

By L. A. Sloper

Marblehead, Mass.

For the high light of their season, the North Shore Players last night revived "The Yellow Jacket," by George C. Hazelton and Benrimo, before a very large and appreciative audience.

The production was brilliant. With Benrimo on hand to supervise, Arthur Pierson to direct, and Ben Edwards to provide the setting, no pains had been spared to make effective the appeal to eye or ear. The costumes were sumptuous, the music by William Furst was well played, and the action was designed with a view to lyrical flow of line. There were moments of sagging, it is true, but these probably can be avoided by a quickening of tempo at such spots.

Popular interest was measurably concerned with the appearance of celebrities in some of the principal parts. Three of these received star billing: Alexander Woollcott as the Chorus, Harpo Marx as the Property Man, and Fay Wray as Chee Moo and as Plum Blossom.

A featured player was Rex O'Malley, the Wu Fah Din. From the viewpoint of finished acting, Mr. O'Malley became in fact the star of the performance. His Daffodil, acutely divergent from his customary smart-comedy roles, was a masterpiece of subtle inflection and grace of movement.

Although "The Yellow Jacket" is less than 30 years old, the "tradition" of its production is as well established as that of Wagnerian opera, or, for that matter, of the Oriental drama itself. When the play was last seen in Boston, in 1934, the Chorus and the Property Man were played in that tradition by Charles Coburn and Arthur Shaw, who had "created" them. Last night the authentic manner was preserved, so far as the personalities of the actors permitted.

* * *

In the case of Harpo Marx, the result was unexpected. Most of us have seen him before only as a screen zany. Last night he put off his antic behavior and became as scornful a Property Man as could be desired. The part of course is ideally suited to him in one particular—it does not require him to speak. Recently he did take a speaking part, I believe, at another summer theater; but surely he must have felt more at home last night, even without his wig and grin.

Mr. Woollcott, perhaps because he is not a professional actor, was not altogether successful in taking on the outward aspect and inward impulse of the Chorus. For all his quaint gown and headdress, he was completely Mr. Woollcott.

Somehow we do not ordinarily expect too much from screen stars in the way of acting. That must be why Miss Wray, as well as Harpo Marx, surprised us. She was charmingly tender as the First Wife, and pleasing as Plum Blossom.

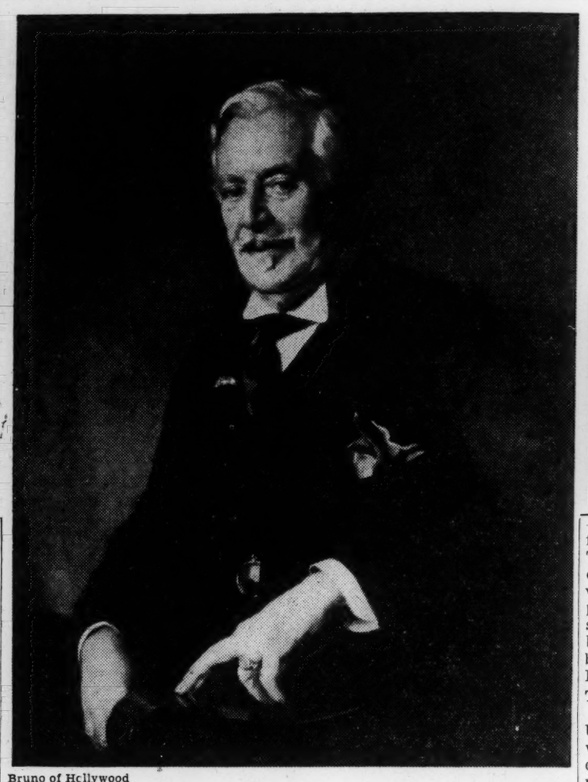
Another outstanding contribution was made by Virginia Campbell, who was sprightly and engaging as Tso and as Chow Wan.

Helpful co-operation was provided by A. P. Kaye, Clarence Derwent, William Layton, and A. J. Herbert.

'The Yellow Jacket'

The North Shore Players, Marblehead, Mass., present "The Yellow Jacket," by George C. Hazelton and Benrimo, music by William Furst. Directed by Arthur Pierson, setting executed by Ben Edwards. Week of of Aug. 11, 1941. The cast:

Property Man ..... Harpo Marx
Chorus ..... Alexander Woollcott
Wu Sin Yin (Great Sound Language), Governor of the Province. A. P. Kaye
Due Jung Fah (Fuchsia Flower), Second Wife of Yu Sin Yin. Helen Walker
Tso (Fancy Beauty), Maid to Due Jung Fah, the Second Wife. Virginia Campbell
Tai Fah Min (Great Painted Face), Father of Due Jung Fah, the Second Wife ..... Clarence Derwent
Assistant Property Men ..... Robert Griffith, J. Larry Washburn, John Taylor, Duncan Dana
Chee Moo (Kind Mother), First Wife of Wu Sin Yin ... Fay Wray
Lee Sin (The Farmer). Brandon Peters
Suey Sin Fah (Lily Flower), Wife of Lee Sin and Maid to the First Wife, Chee Moo. Martha Hodge
Ling Won (Spirit) ..... William Layton
Wu Hoo Git (Young Hero of the Wu Family) Destined to Wear The Yellow Jacket ... Alfred Drake
Wu Fah Din (Daffodil). Rex O'Malley
Yin Suey Gong (Purveyor of Hearts) ..... A. J. Herbert
Mow Dan Fah (Peony). Doris Sawyer
Yong Soo Kow (Hydrangea). Cherry Hannan
See Quoe Fah (Four Season Flower). Caroline Bergh
Chow Wan (Autumn Cloud). Virginia Campbell
Moy Fah Loy (Plum Blossom), Daughter of Tai Char Shoong. Fay Wray
See Noi (Nurse in Charge of Plum Blossom) ..... Bijou Fernandez
Tai Char Shoong (Purveyor of Tea to the Emperor) ..... A. P. Kaye
The Widow Ching. Charlotte Rantoul
Maid ..... Joan Thomas
Git Hok Gar (Philosopher and Scholar) ..... Clarence Derwent
Loy Gong (God of Thunder). William Layton
Kom Loi (Spider) ..... A. J. Herbert



Bruno of Hollywood

As 'The Yellow Jacket' Returns to the Stage

Above, Benrimo, co-author of the play revived this week by the North Shore Players at Marblehead, as portrayed in the painting by Stanislav Rembski. Left, Martha Hodge, who plays Suey Sin Fah. Right, Alexander Woollcott, the Chorus.

Stage Notes

Roger Converse, Helen Rogers and Oliver Thorndike have been engaged for important parts in "The Philadelphia Story" starring Diana Barrymore and Eric Linden at the Bass Rocks Theater, Gloucester, next week. Jean Ashworth, 11-year-old actress, will play Dinah Shore. Martin Manulis will direct.

* * *

'The Great Whitewash'

Otto L. Preminger and Norman Pincus will place "The Great Whitewash," farce by Frank Gabrielson and Irvin Pincus, in rehearsal Sunday, with Mr. Preminger directing. The cast includes Frank Albertson, Teddy Hart, Louis Hector, J. C. Nugent, Keenan Wynn, Grace McDonald, G. Albert Smith and William Bendix. The play opens at the Maryland Theater, Baltimore, Sept. 1, and goes to New York on Sept. 11.

* * *

'The Wookey'

"The Wookey," new play by Frederick Hazlitt Brennan, will have its first performance at the National Theater, Washington, on Aug. 25. Edmund Owen is featured in the title role. Recent additions to the cast include George Sturgeon, Neil Fitzgerald, Olive Reeves-Smith, and Henry Mowbray.

BBC 'Music Hall' Back on Air

The Mid-Week Dialer

The popular variety program of the British Broadcasting Corporation, the "Music Hall," will return to the Mutual network today, and will be heard weekly hereafter on Tuesdays from 2:15 to 3 p. m.

Continuing the popular defense programs, Maurice Evans will head another "Treasury Hour—Millions for Defense" cast on Wednesday. He will recite Kipling's poem, "The Islanders," the program's leading presentation. Henry Fonda and Martha Scott will do an Arch Oboler dramatic sketch. Al Jolson will be the singing master of ceremonies.

Tonight

Defense

Gladys Swarthout and Lanny Ross will be guest soloists on the new "For America We Sing" Defense Savings Bond Campaign program. The orchestra will be under the direction of Dr. Frank Black. NBC-Blue network, 8:30.

Talk Feature

America's relations with Japan will be reviewed by Columbia network's thirty-seventh "Report to the Nation" program. Director Brewster Morgan's aim in this broadcast will be to provide listeners with a comprehensive background against which to study the latest developments in the international situation. Albert Warner and John Charles Daly will be the narrators. WABC-CBS, 9:30.

Music

One of the British Broadcasting Corporation's most popular variety shows, "The Music Hall," will return to the American air waves, the program being heard in New York over W71NY, WOR's FM station, 2:15.

The last broadcast from the Ravinia Festival will be heard over the Mutual network when the Budapest Quartet presents a concert. Milton Preves, principal viola of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra will appear as guest artist, joining the Budapest Quartet to play Mozart's Viola Quintet in G minor. The program will be broadcast through the facilities of WGN, Chicago, 9:30.

The one hundredth anniversary of the Bohemian composer, Anton Dvořák, will be celebrated by Bernard Herrmann and the Columbia Concert Orchestra in a series of concerts beginning tonight. The series will run for six weeks. WABC-CBS, 4:45.

Wednesday

Defense

Al Jolson, Bidu Sayao, Martha Scott and William Holden, and Charlie McCarthy will be featured on the "Treasury Hour—Millions for Defense" program over 88 stations of the Columbia network, the hour of radio time donated by the Texas Company to the U. S. Treasury Department for the sale of defense bonds and stamps. Along with the guest volunteers, there will be baritone Barry Wood, Al Goodman's Orchestra, and Ray Block's Choir. WABC-CBS, 9.

Talk Feature

The American family's place in the national defense program will be outlined by Dean Ernest O. Melby, of Northwestern University's School of Education, and Miss Evelyn Millis Duvall, executive director of the Association for Family Living, as guest speakers on "Children Also Are People." WABC-CBS, 3:45.

Music

Attilio Baggore, tenor star of the "Chicagoland Hour" will be guest artist on the "Pageant of Melody" broadcast. He will offer the Berceuse from Godard's "Joselyn" as his solo, and Kathryn Witwer will be heard in "L'Été" by Chaminade. Together, they will sing the duet from the first act of "La Bohème." From WGN, Chicago, MBS, 10:30.

Weird Bonga Drummers of Trinidad will be presented by their manager, Eric Correa, as a feature of the "Hemisphere Revue," NBC Blue network, 9.

Thursday

Defense

Some of the unsung heroes engaged in defense work will be featured in a broadcast over the New England network of CBS, when WEEI engineers and production men stage a broadcast directly from Camp Edwards on Cape Cod The Observation Squadron, which does the important work of advance scouting, reconnaissance, and photography—so necessary to the successful operation of the actual bombing and fighting units—will be high lighted by Jay Wesley and Fred Garrigus. WEEI, 4:15.

Talk features

"The Oriental Republic of the Uruguay," as it is officially known, will be the next Latin American country to be interpreted to the people of the United States on the "Good Neighbors" series. A representative of the Uruguayan Embassy will speak from Washington, and NBC's 60-piece Symphony Orchestra will play Uruguayan folk songs and other native compositions, concluding with the national anthem. NBC, Red network, 10:30.

Harold Burris-Meyer, director of the Stevens Theater at the Stevens Institute of Technology, will appear in "Adventures in Science" to discuss "Sound in the Theater." WABC-CBS, 3:45.

Music

The last regular weekly broadcast of the U. S. Navy Band, on Mutual network, will be heard on Thursday afternoon. The band will then go on its annual concert tour until November, returning to the network at that time. MBS, 2:35.

The S-P-E-B-S-Q-S-A Program (The Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America) will be heard from Los Angeles. CBS, 8:30.

Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta will be heard in Symphony No. 2, by Spohr. WOR, MBS, 9:30.

'Watch' Sesquicentennial

"Watch on the Rhine" will play its one hundred fiftieth performance at the Martin Beck Theater, New York, at Saturday's matinee. Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, and Mady Christians continue to head the cast, which remains unchanged since the opening on April 1. On Labor Day there will be a holiday matinee and the evening performance will be omitted.

Doris Humphrey Presents New Work Entitled 'Decade'

By Margaret Lloyd

Bennington, Vt.

"Decade," the new work prepared by Doris Humphrey for this year's Bennington Festival at Bennington, Vt., came to its first performance in the College Theater Saturday evening (Aug. 9) and is scheduled for repeat performances on alternate evenings through Aug. 17. The little theater was filled with responsees and there were the usual signs of the festival times in the jubilant beating of hands and feet, curtain calls, and cheers at the conclusion of the piece.

Described in the program book as "A Biography of Modern Dance from 1930 to 1940," "Decade" turned out to be rather an autobiography of the Humphrey-Weidman partnership during the past 10 years, with many personal touches of interest to those who know the background. It is very well suited to the intimate Bennington programs and to those given in their new studio-theater in New York. It is doubtful if it would mean so much to the less specialized audiences of theater and concert hall.

* * *

A script composed by Alex Kahn is silently enacted by Evans Davis, an apprentice at the School, while Edward Glass speaks the words as an introduction to some of the scenes. The effect is that of a modern Chorus paving the way for the action. It is the voice of "Mr. Business" presenting the commercial point of view, diametrically opposed to the artist's line of vision.

We see Miss Humphrey and Mr. Weidman engaging the loft they used for a studio prior to the opening of their new studio-theater. We hear them offered propositions which make no reckoning of art, opportunities to enter a movie advertising scheme, to appear in a stage show, to do an opera ballet, to contribute to the WPA theater project; see them sign a contract for a tour, invited to Bennington; watch them teaching, planning, rehearsing, envisioning new ideas, meet disappointment bravely, win their triumphs graciously, till at last they leave the loft for the new studio theater they established last fall.

* * *

Woven in are fragments of familiar compositions in the Humphrey-Weidman repertory, showing experiment and progress. Some of the smaller pieces, or solos, are given intact. Miss Humphrey revives her Bach Gigue from the First Partita in a beautiful solo, also "Circular Descent." Mr. Weidman does his "Submerged Cathedral" and "Kinetic Pantomime." In all there are approximately 25 episodes, in many of which the supporting group takes part.

Aaron Copland's "Music for the Theater" provides a thematic base in a score arranged by Lionel Nowak, the company's pianist-composer, to include excerpts from the music used in the numbers quoted. Pauline Lawrence's costumes are as usual designed with taste and deep understanding of the artists' work. Arch Lauterer has remade the stage with metallic stationary wings, most effectively.

Program Of Benefit At Tanglewood

The program is now announced for the Gala Benefit to be given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Aug. 15, at Tanglewood in Lenox. The beneficiaries will be the United Service Organizations and the British War Relief. The Boston Symphony Orchestra, the forces of the Berkshire Music Center, the Orchestra's school at Tanglewood, and prominent speakers and soloists will take part.

Many thousands are expected to visit the great Tanglewood estate, to which there will be a nominal admission fee. The festivities will begin at 5:30, when the combined military bands will assemble to perform marches under the direction of Dr. Koussevitzky. The program:

Combined Bands of the 26th Division
250 Players under the direction of Dr. Koussevitzky
Berkshire Music Center on Parade
Simultaneous performances by the Berkshire Music Center Orchestra and Chorus in a program to include Lambert's "Rio Grande"
Instrumental Ensembles
Opera Scenes from "Hansel and Gretel," "Otello," "Falstaff," "Czar and Carpenter"
Fanfare
The Manifestation—The speakers to be introduced by Randall Thompson's "Alleluia. Chorus"
Lawn Party
Fanfare
Gala Concert—In the Shed—Boston Symphony Orchestra
Fifth Symphony (Allegro con brio) Beethoven
Serge Koussevitzky, Conducting
"Mars, the Bringer of War"
"Venus, the Bringer of Peace" from "The Planets"—Holst
Stanley Chapple, Conducting
Concerto for Violin and Orchestra Mendelssohn
Albert Spalding, Soloist
Festival Chorus
Overture "1812" Tchaikovsky
Combined Boston Symphony and Berkshire Music Center Orchestras and the Bands of the 26th Division
Serge Koussevitzky, Conducting
Draw for Prizes
Fireworks.

Marmein Programs

Miriam Marmein and her summer company of dancers and mimes will open their season at the Marmein Out-Door Theater at Manomet, Mass., on Friday evening. They will repeat the program on the following Tuesday evening, Aug. 19, at the Casino Summer Theater, Sandwich, Mass.

"The Worm Turns," a comic American dance cartoon after Gluyas Williams, has been added to the program by request, and will be mimed by Peggy Brink and Gladys Kern, who created the parts last season at Miss Marmein's Dance Theater.

A new bill, with several new works, will be presented on Aug. 22.

Entertainment Timetable

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino, John Garfield and Thomas Mitchell. 2, 5, 8:10. "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3:25, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—
"Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich, and George Raft. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:30, 9:40. "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan, Shirley Ross, and James Wyatt. 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:05, 9:55. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery, Osa Massen, and Cobina Wright, Jr. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 3:50, 7:55. "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 1:25, 5:30, 9:35.

Metropolitan—
"Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Mary Beth Hughes, and Sheila Ryan. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:15. "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benney. 10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35.

Modern—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin, Don Ameche and Rochester. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:35.

Orpheum—
"Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 7, 10:10. "The People vs. Dr. Kildaire," Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore, and Laraine Day. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:55.

Paramount—
"Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 6, 9:35. "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan, Shirley Ross and Jane Wyatt. 9:20 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8:05.

R. K. O. Boston—
"My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:20, 10:05. "Her First Beau," Jane Withers and Jackie Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40.

Scollay—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin, Don Ameche and Rochester. 10:50, 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 10:25 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
March of Time, Information Please, Robert Benchley, color tour, War in Africa, 2 cartoons, Leon Errol, latest news and other shorts.

State—
"Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:10. "The People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore and Laraine Day. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"Queen of the Mob," Ralph Bellamy and Jean Cagney. "Girl from Avenue A," Jane Withers. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—
"March of Time—Hitler's Peace Plan," "Benchley Comedy," Crime Does Not Pay," "Bob Chester and Orchestra," "Fitzpatrick Travel," color cartoons and 30-minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Bowery Blitzkrieg," Bobby Jordan, Leo Gorcey and the "East Side Kids." 11:20 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:15. "Wings of the Navy," George Brent and Olivia de Havilland. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6, 8:40.

Tremont—
"Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich. 9:10 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:10. "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Oliver. 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:30.

Uptown—
"She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 1:15, 4:40, 8:15. "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3, 6:30, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope. "Singapore Woman." 2 and 8.

Regent: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Mr. District Attorney," 2. Continuous 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland. "The Penalty." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Cowboy and the Blonde," M. Hughes and G. Montgomery. Matinee at 1:30. Evenings at 8:00

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

Brookline Village: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 3:32, 6:40, 9:48. "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney. 1:56, 4:58, 8:06.

Cleveland Circle: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Manhunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers and Nancy Kelly. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Oliver. "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Out of the Fog," Ide Lupino and John Garfield. 3:05, 6:20, 9:45. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane, 1:30, 4:40, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Roar of the Press." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "They Dare Not Love," George Brent and Martha Scott. "Rookies on Parade." 2. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3:21, 9:21. "I'll Wait for You." 2:04, 8:04.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope. "Magic in Music." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 3, 8:20. "Man Who Lost Himself." 1:40, 5, 9:56.
Park: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power. "Cowboy and the Blonde."

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon and Dennis Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 2:30, 8:15. "The Black Cat," Basil Rathbone. 3:55, 9:40.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "City of Missing Girls," "Everything Happens at Night," Ray Milland and Robert Cummings. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "I'll Wait for You," Marsha Hunt. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.
Maplewood: "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich. "Federal Fugitives," 1:15. Evenings 7-11.
Mystic: "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon and Rita Hayworth. 1:55, 8:25. "The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. 3:25, 6:50, 9:55.
Orpheum: "Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. "The Great Swindle," Jack Holt. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Thieves Fall Out," 1:45, 7:50. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon, Joan Bennett and George Sanders. 3:15, 9:05.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "I'll Wait for You," Robert Sterling. 1:45, 8. "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3:15, 9:30.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 1:30 and 7:30.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "There's Magic in Music." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Billy the Kid," Robbert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. 3:10, 9:10. "Bachelor Daddy." 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "That Uncertain Feeling," Melvyn Douglas and Merle Oberon. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "West Point Widow." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis and James Cagney. "Dance Hall." Cesar Romero and Carole Landis.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Man Hunt," Joan Bennett and Walter Pidgeon. "I'll Wait for You," Virginia Weidler and R. Stirling.
Strand: "She Knew All the Answers," Franchot Tone and Joan Bennett. "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Out of the Fog," John Garfield and Ida Lupino. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 2 and 8.
Revere: "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. "Out of the Fog," John Garfield and Ida Lupino. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "House Across the Bay," George Raft and Joan Bennett. "Meet the Missus." Continuous, dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall and David Bruce. 2 and 8.
Central: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland and Wayne Morris. "They Met in Argentina." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Flight from Destiny," Chester Morris and Whitney Bourne. "Knockout." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. "Double Date," Ed Lowe. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland and William Holden. "Man Made Monster." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Too Many Blondes." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. "Bad Man," Wallace Beery. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Mutiny in the Arctic," Richard Arlen and Affdy Devine. 2:09, 8:09. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. 3:24, 9:24.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Moon Over Miami," Betty Grable and Don Ameche. "West Point Widow," Continuous from 2 p. m.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Ride On, Vaquero," Cesar Romero. 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "The Singing Hills," Gene Autry. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "Las Vegas Nights." Bert Wheeler and Phil Regan. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Goodbye Mr. Chips," Robert Donat and Greer Garson. "The New March of Time." 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin. "Strange Alibi," A. Kennedy and Joan Perry. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova and Jerry Colonna. "Emergency Landing," Carol Hughes. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland. 3:11, 7:46. "Ride, Kelly, Ride," Eugene Pallette and R. Quigley. 4:17, 7:43.

So She's Going to College!

The Best Merchants in the Country Have Chosen Her Campus Wardrobe

The 1034 department and dry goods stores advertised in The Christian Science Monitor offer a cross-section of the smartest campus fashions that ever gladdened the heart of a college girl. An even greater number of apparel stores have put forth their best efforts to catch her eye. Many of them have campus shops with clothes counsellors to help her choose. Monitor-advertised furriers, shoe shops, luggage stores, milliners—in 1211 towns and cities—invite her patronage. All of which points to the welcome fact that the college wardrobe chosen by the Monitor advertiser route is bound to be a success.

STEEL PIER

PROVINCETOWN
Sail from Foster's Wharf 10 AM, ret. 8 PM daily—$2; (Sun. 10:15 AM-8:15 PM—$2.50)
MOONLITE SAIL
Every Wed., Fri. 9 PM-Midnite. Free continuous dancing. $2 couple.
Cape Cod SS Co., Boston Hub 2850

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE Thea., B'way and 40 Street. Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. Air-Conditioned

"A masterpiece." ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience." J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220 Evgs. 8:40. $1.10 to $3.30. NO MONDAY PERFS. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:40 — Air-Conditioned

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILLE WATSON PAUL LUKAS MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. West of 8 Ave. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40. Cir 6-6363 Air-Conditioned • Mail Orders Filled

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th Street and 6th Avenue
'HERE COMES MR. JORDAN'
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
Claude Rains, Evelyn Keyes, Ritz Johnson
On the Great Stage: Russell Markert's spectacular revue with Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, Glee Club and specialties. Symphony Orchestra, directed by Erno Rapee. 1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved CIrcle 6-4600.

JACK BENNY in 'CHARLEY'S AUNT'
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
At the COOL ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
Bud ABBOTT Lou COSTELLO in "HOLD THAT GHOST"
The ANDREWS SISTERS JOAN DAVIS • MISCHA AUER
ALWAYS COOL
Co-Hit
ACCENT ON LOVE
Extra! Disney Color Cartoon

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Jack Benny in "CHARLEY'S AUNT"
Plus "DRESSED TO KILL"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CAMBRIDGE SUMMER THEATRE
Brattle Hall—TRO 1465
★ LENORE ULRIC in "RAIN"
Evgs. at 8:40—55c to $1.65—Mat. Wed.

Managers of Theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Commerce and Finance

U. S. to Reap One of the Largest Crop Yields in History

Business and Industry

Brazil to Ship To U.S. Needed Defense Goods

RIO DE JANEIRO (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Brazilians expect their mines and forests to provide much of the United States' supplies of four strategic defense materials if war breaks out in the Far East.

The four are rubber, manganese, quartz and industrial diamonds.

They are among 11 materials cited in an agreement signed by the two nations May 14, under which the U. S. agreed to take for the next two years all Brazilian production not acquired by private industry. In exchange, Brazil agreed to permit export of them only to the U. S.

Seven of the 11 are found in the U. S. or in other Western Hemisphere countries as well as in Brazil. But practically all the Western Hemisphere's rubber, manganese, quartz and industrial diamonds come from Brazil.

At present Brazil produces less than 10 per cent of the world's rubber, 20,000 tons a year, and herself uses 8,000 tons. But the huge Henry Ford plantations are getting close to volume production and with increased other production might fill the gap if the Dutch East Indies, British Malaya and Ceylon are cut off from the U. S. by war.

Meanwhile the U. S. has been acquiring a rubber reserve, controlling its imports and increasing artificial rubber output.

Manganese, which goes into armament and other high-grade steels, can be obtained in minor amounts from Canada and Cuba, but much of the present U. S. needs are filled by Russia, India and the African gold coast, all outside the Western Hemisphere. Brazilian output is estimated at close to 500,000 tons of ore a year, a big jump over the average of the past few years. While still short of U. S. demand, the production trend is up.

Brazil, for years a producer of fine diamonds, is now obtaining some 300,000 carats of industrial diamonds annually from its mines. They are used in perforating, drilling and cutting instruments where extreme accuracy is desired or where the material being worked is exceedingly hard.

Quartz is produced on a limited scale of about 2,000 tons a year in Brazil. The glass-like mineral is used in a variety of products, chiefly in the optical field for binoculars, range finders and other lenses, and in the electrical industry for condensers and coil fields. Mining men say the production of commercial quality quartz could be stepped up sharply if the demand increased.

The other seven strategic materials named in the Brazil-U. S. agreement and annual Brazilian production, were: bauxite, 100,000 tons; beryl ore, 1,500 tons; chromite, 6,000 tons; ferro-nickel, 600 tons; mica, 2,000 tons; titanium, 800 tons, and zirconium, 1,500 tons.

All these excepting mica and bauxite are used in steel production. Mica is necessary in some electrical and glass manufacture, and bauxite is the commonly used form of aluminum ore.

Estimates of the present value of Brazil's exportable production of the 11 materials ranges from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 annually.

While most of them have a priority on cargo space in United States ships, it was understood that in event of a shipping shortage the purchases would be completed and the materials stored in Brazilian ports for future delivery to the U. S.

Takes New Post

Lincoln R. Scafe

Appointed General Manager of the Glenn L. Martin-Nebraska Co. Mr. Scafe, who until recently was General Manager of the Fisher Division of General Motors Corp. at Cleveland, will take charge of the new plant now being built at Omaha, Neb., for the manufacture of the Martin B-26 bombers.

Carey Asks Utilities' Stockholders Retain Present Management

NEW YORK (AP) — William F. Carey, Commissioner of Santitation of New York and newly elected Chairman of the Board of International Utilities Corp., announced he was making a personal appeal to the 14,000 stockholders of the $61,000,000 company to retain in office the present management of the company.

The commissioner is making his appeal in advance of an extraordinary stockholders meeting called by dissident elements of the corporation over the management's protests for August 19 in Baltimore.

Mr. Carey was elected to the chairmanship following the resignation from that post of P. M. Chandler on July 21. At the same time, Mr. Chandler yielded presidency of the corporation to William B. Yeager, former State Department officer and former official in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Mr. Carey wrote the stockholders: "I ask you to give this new management a chance to assist the stockholders out of the very difficult position they have found themselves in, as I feel that the affairs of this corporation should be cleaned up from within and that there are no reasons for criticism of the new management."

Mr. Carey said he would retain his post in the New York City administration but intended to devote several months to a personal survey of the properties and administration of International Utilities. These include General Water, Gas & Electric Co., which operates in nine states, and Dominion Gas & Electric Co. in Canada.

The New York Supreme Court now has under advisement a motion by the corporation management to set aside the call for the special stockholders' meeting.

Commercial Loans Gain $40,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks in 101 leading cities increased $40,000,000 to a total of $6,087,000,000 in the week ended Aug. 6.

New York banks led with a $19,000,000 increase. These loans have been rising steadily since the defense program was started and in the 101 cities now are $1,641,000,000 more than a year ago.

Business Failures Rise

NEW YORK (AP) — Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported business failures for the week ended July 24 rose 31 per cent over the previous week. There were 253 failures compared with 193 the week before and 233 in the comparable week of 1940. It was the first time failures have exceeded last year's level since the middle of May.

Cost of Living In Canada Up; Income Rises

OTTAWA (CP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost of living index for Canada advanced 1.4 between June 1 and July 2 to 11.9, the Bureau announced in a recent bulletin.

"As in the preceding month the increase was due in part to seasonal increases in vegetables," the Bureau said.

"The food group index advanced from 112.5 to 116.6 between the two dates. Vegetables, meats, and eggs all recorded sharp increases."

Other advances were as follows: Fuel and light from 110.2 to 110.5, clothing from 114.9 to 115.1 and home furnishing and services from 112.1 to 113.0.

The rent index remained at 109.7 and the miscellaneous group index also was unchanged at 105.6.

Government statisticians expressed belief the new figure would show about the same advance as the index did at June 1.

Unusual Increase

The jump from May 1 to June 1 was 1.1 point.

This was described at that time as an "unusual increase" by the Bureau of Statistics.

At the outbreak of the war the index stood at 100.8. Thus the advance in cost of living since that time is 11.1.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index now is used by the Labor Department as the basis for determining cost-of-living bonuses for workers who, dissatisfied with salaries as they relate to prices, petition for a board to investigate their complaint.

The Government has ordered that bonuses where recommended or instituted voluntarily by employers should be on the basis of 25 cents per week per worker for every point the index rises above the level at the outbreak of the war.

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's national income increased 11.5 per cent in the first six months this year compared with the same period of 1940, and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said the increase reflected the "sustained industrial stimulus of the war."

National income in the period under review totaled $2,557,000,000 compared with $2,292,000,000 in the first six months of 1940, the Bureau said.

"Industries concerned with direct production of commodities contributed $1,263,000,000, 18 per cent in advance of the total one year ago," said the report. "Commodity-handling industries also reported a substantial gain of 10.9 per cent."

Volume Increases

Index of physical volume of business for the first half of 1941 was 129.2, representing an increase of 12.9 per cent over the same period last year.

Highlighting individual increases was the advance noted in awarding of construction contracts, which rose from $125,400,000 to $215,500,000 for a 71.8 per cent increase. Exports and imports showed identical gains of 30.1 per cent and the manufacturing production index was up 11 per cent.

Index of industrial production stood at 141.5 for a 12.3 per cent advance while wholesale prices at 86.8 were up 5.1 per cent. Mineral production posted a minor advance, rising 2.2 per cent to 126.5.

Road Earnings Show Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Central Railroad operations reported for the six months ended June 30 resulted in net income of $11,858,506, equal to $1.84 a share of capital stock against net loss of $576,136 in the first half last year. June net income was $2,871,385 against $804,943 for the same month last year.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway reported for the six months ended June 30 net income of $858,839, equal to $3.25 a share compared with $83,251 or 32 cents a share in the first half of last year.

The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railway, a part of the New York Central system, had first half net income of $2,853,732, equal to $3.30 a share, against $1,756,733 or $2.03 a share in the first half last year.

Other reporting roads, with net income figures covering the first half of the year, included:

	1941	1940
Chicago R. I. & Pacific	$1,178,120	*$5,338,450
Chicago & Eastern Ill.	787,616	*994,747
Norfolk Southern	*99,829	*360,089
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha	*774,253	*1,726,592

*Net loss.

Auto Travel Into Calif. Sets New High Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Automobile travel into California during the first five months of 1941 set a new high record, says the Business Outlook of the Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco, when 192,522 out-of-state automobiles carrying an estimated 506,500 passengers, entered the State. This is an increase of 24 per cent and 31 per cent, respectively, over the same 1940 months.

The gains are attributed both to tourists and to workers coming here because of the rapid expansion in aircraft and shipbuilding.

S. H. Kress Sales Up 16.4 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP) — S. H. Kress & Co. had sales of $7,581,812 in July against $6,514,079 in July, 1940, an increase of 16.4 per cent. Sales for the first seven months were $50,624,046, compared with $43,864,003 in the like 1940 period, or a gain of 15.4 per cent.

Congress Must Look to New Sources for Tax Revenue

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Now that the major items in the 1941 tax bill seem to have been straightened out, except for the mandatory joint returns or "your-money-or-your-wife" part of the income tax, it is already considered time here to look around for the next tax revenue sources likely to be tapped. The President has opined that we will probably need a new tax bill at least every year of the emergency; the deficit figures are being paraded out again; Congressional leaders are evidently planning to get the lost $300,000,000 from somewhere else. And a host of suggested tax increases are cropping up, from sales taxes to taxes on life insurance dividends.

Few of these things are, of course, new—least of all continuous deficits or annual tax increases. Present estimates are that 1941-1942 revenue including $3,500,000,000 from the present tax bill will reach $12,900,000,000, or just a shade under $13,000,000,000, against the latest official budget estimate, released June 1, of expenditures of $22,000,000,000. That would mean that about 60 per cent of the current year's budget is covered—which is about the same as in the two pre-defense fiscal years—1938-1939 and 1939-1940, and compares favorably enough with a coverage of round 30 per cent during the World War and about 40 per cent of Britain's current budget.

Figures Out of Date

However, these figures are both of them already out of date. In two months business has picked up enough so that revenue from current and projected 1941 tax rates will certainly well exceed $13,000,000,000, while on the other side new lease-lend and defense proposals will bring the budget estimates up to round $25,000,000,000 when next the Treasury gets round to another unofficial estimate. What the actual outlays will be, of course, is something else, for defense expenditures have been running substantially below anticipations; by June 30, for instance, the 1941 fiscal deficit had dropped by more than $1,000,000,000 below the official January estimate, as this page predicted in January that it would.

Budget deficit figures don't mean much anyway today, for numerous reasons. First, the outlays ("investments") of a growing family of Treasury affiliates have been removed from the over-all figures. Second, abandonment of the gold standard has pulled the key log from the brow of orthodox monetary considerations. Third the money market is controlled; British consols now yield less than in September, 1939, and U. S. Government bonds have been holding up while excess reserves have fallen nearly $2,000,000,000 this calendar year so far. Fourth, new methods of financing are in evolution, beginning with baby bonds, defense bonds, and tax anticipation notes and running through tap sales into such government funds as the Federal Old Age and Survivors' Insurance Trust Fund, and verging in the near future toward a blend of tax and loan, called a compulsory loan, invented by the Medicis, modernized by Mussolini, popularized by Keynes, adopted by Britain in her latest income-tax increase, and advocated here by Senator George and others. In this respect, incidentally, a forced loan is being talked in the form of an increase in the old-age "premiums" of the Social Security Act, which at one per cent from the employer and one from the employee have been yielding round $700,000,000 a year and could easily be doubled in yield by lifting the employer's "contribution" to 3 per cent or lifting both sides to 2 per cent.

In addition the Treasury's plan to cut the present depletion allowance for oil and mining companies seems likely to go through unless it meets Western Senatorial opposition; it has been an obvious loophole that the companies could continue using it though they had already "depleted" their wells or mines to zero on the books yet still continued the deduction for tax purposes. Some modification of the joint returns provision seems likely that will catch community-states taxpayers and other wealthy tax-payers who have "given" their wives some $7,000,000,000 of income-bearing property in the last 10 years in order to split tax returns more thriftily, while the present privilege of working wives to make separate returns will probably be left alone.

The Treasury is likely to get the additional half-cent gas tax it was refused, to net some $160,000,000, and the big beer and tobacco tax increases also similarly turned down by the Ways and Means in recent months. And now that the President has plunked for cutting the income tax exemptions to $750 and $1,500 that too is likely to go through, snaring over 2,000,000 more income tax-payers, though it will yield little revenue by itself.

Another Tax Bill

Also after this bill is finally passed there will be another Administration tax bill which, however, will be largely technicalities, like the follow-up of the two 1940 revenue acts.

The Treasury is also likely to get its way in a sharp further increase in estate taxes and a lowering of the exemption to $25,000, which incidentally is lower than the British exemption.

But by far the largest increases are likely to come from further lifting of the income and surtax rates on the middle income brackets again, and probably in the form of high "surtaxes," which are used in this country in lieu of "normal" taxes in order to catch income from government bonds which is subject to "surtax" but not "normal" tax. These income brackets have little voting power or political influence, and despite the increase this year the rates in this country do not ascend nearly as abruptly or steeply as in Britain, where a 50 per cent "normal" tax hits all "taxable income" over $660. There is likely also to be some further increase in the top rates. They weren't increased this year because they are already 79 per cent ("normal" and "surtax") to which must be added an 8 per cent state tax in New York—but the British top rate is now 97½ per cent (19/6 in the pound) and it goes in effect on everything over $80,000. The ladder of estate taxes may be raised correspondingly also, though it is already so high that, for one thing, it is virtually impossible for a man with an estate over $2,000,000 by the most conservative policies of reinvesting annual income to bequeath it intact; and, for another thing, the day of private foundations has been brought nearly to a close. The high taxes on estates would encourage the setting up of foundations, if it weren't for the fact that there aren't enough rich men with enough money left to set them up any more with the old exuberance.

War-Time Requirements Revive American Egg-Drying Industry

CHICAGO (AP)—Wartime demand for an egg product that conserves shipping space and requires no refrigeration is reviving a 60-year-old American industry, placing it upon a production basis heretofore unequalled in this country.

The industry, which in 1915 fled to China because of unfavorable price relationships here, is egg drying or the conversion of shell eggs into powder.

Trade experts estimated 1941 production would far exceed the record 1939 output of 10,037,000 pounds, or about 32,160,000 dozen eggs, and said the Department of Agriculture has requested the industry to double its output to enable shipment of 100,000,000 pounds to England within the next year.

Stimulated by Government buying under the lend-lease program, which to date has aggregated 5,958,150 pounds, and buying for the nation's armed forces, June production totaled 510,906 pounds, an increase of 228 per cent over June, 1940.

Another factor spurring domestic production has been a considerable drop in imports from China due to shipping dislocations and greater activity by German buyers. According to cabled advices, shipments from Tientsin, China, in the first seven months of this year amounted to 1,835,000 pounds, a decrease of 26 per cent from a year earlier. In the 1929-31 period, shipments averaged better than 10,000,000 pounds annually.

At the start of the year, egg drying was under way at 18 plants in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Washington, and California.

The earliest and most widely-used egg drying process was patented in 1865. Production started in 1878. This process involves separation of the yolk and white which are sprayed separately through a nozzle into a funnel-like machine. There the egg components are struck by hot air and fall to the bottom as a powder.

In 1915 the industry moved to China. Post-war tariff walls, however, revived American production somewhat. Declining American egg prices in 1930 further strengthened the United States position and lifted production to within 300,000 and 400,000 pounds annually at that time.

Real Estate Bond Prices Continue Steady Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Real estate bonds have shown an uninterrupted month-to-month rise for 13 consecutive months, according to the Amott-Baker Realty Bond Price Average Bulletin.

Thee average price of a $1,000 real estate bond, based upon the 200 prominent issues used in this survey, is now $303 as compared to $281 on December 31, 1940 and $298 on May 31, 1941. The improvement shown during the month of July is 1.7 per cent and the rise shown during the first seven months is 7.8 per cent.

The average, broken down by type of property securing the various issues, shows all divisions now ahead of December 31, 1940 prices. Hotels lead in the advance with a percentage of 12.1 per cent. Apartment Hotels are up 11.3 per cent and Office Buildings are up 8.9 per cent thus far in 1941. Theaters have shown the least progress, advancing only 3.1 per cent. Miscellaneous properties are up 7.0 per cent and Apartment Houses have advanced 3.6 per cent for the year.

United Artists Sales Gain

NEW YORK (AP) — United Artists Corp. reported that world sales of its motion picture releases during the first 28 weeks of 1941 showed an increase of $3,600,000 over the like period of 1940.

'41 Crop Yield Seen Largest Except for '37

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department declared that crop production for 1941 probably would exceed that of any other year except 1937.

The monthly crop report, based on August 1 conditions, said that prospects improved during July but that growing conditions were less favorable during the first few days of August.

It said rain in southern states had resulted in the heaviest infestation of cotton boll weevils since 1932, while corn-belt states from Indiana to central Nebraska felt the need of rain during late July.

The department said general crop yields per acre were likely to be 18 per cent above the average for the pre-drought period 1923-32 and almost as high as the record-breaking composite of yields last year.

Yield Near Record

With an estimated acreage increase of one to two per cent, the department forecast an aggregate crop production slightly higher than that of 1940, four per cent higher than that of either 1938 or 1939, and about three per cent below the 1937 record.

For most crops, August 1 forecasts were above those for July 1. The increases were about one per cent for corn, potatoes, and grapes, two per cent for barley, flaxseed, rik, hay, and sugar cane, and three to four per cent for wheat, beans, sweet potatoes, and peaches. Principal decreases were two per cent for tobacco, four per cent for rye and five per cent for oats.

The wheat crop, estimated at 950,953,000 bushels, was said to be the largest since 1919 and the third largest on record. It was 816,698,000 last year.

A corn crop of 2,587,574,000 bushels was indicated. The 1940 production was 2,449,200,000 bushels.

The report said an oats crop of 1,148,162,000 bushels was in prospect for 1941. It was 1,235,628,000 last year.

For tobacco of all types, the department forecast a 1,288,212,000 pounds. Last year's production was 1,451,966,000.

A potato crop of 369,693,000 bushels was predicted, about seven per cent smaller than the 1940 production of 397,722,000.

Indicated production of other crops, with comparative figures of last month's forecast and last year's production, follow:

Barley, 346,057,000 bushels, compared with 338,397,000 a month ago, and 309,235,000 last year; rye, 46,462,000 bushels, 48,579,000 and 40,601,000; buckwheat, 5,614,000 bushels, blank and 6,350,000; flaxseed, 30,711,000 bushels, 30,018,00 and 21,217,000; rice, 58,970,000 bushels, 58,160,000 and 52,754,000; grain sorghums, 128,731,000 bushels, blank and 121,371,000; hay (tame), 85,127,000 tons, 58,160,000 and 83,383,000; beans (dry edible), 18,728,000 bags of 100 pounds, 18,046,000 and 16,074,000; peanuts, 1,486,610,000 pounds, blank and 1,611,635,000; potatoes, 369,693,000 bushels, 367,650,000 and 397,722,000; sweet potatoes, 73,384,000 bushels, 71,089,000 and 61,998,000; tobacco, 1,288,212,000 pounds, 1,316,481,000 and 1,451,966,000; sugar cane for sugar, 5,890,000 tons 5,760,000 and 4,288,000; sugar beets, 9,730,000 tons, 9,582,000 and 12,192,000; hops, 41,408,000 pounds, 41,500,000 and 42,552,000; apples (commercial crop), 125,568,000 bushels, blank and 115,456,000; peaches, 69,732,000 bushels, 67,049,000 and 54,430,000; pears, 31,183,000 bushels, 37,071,000 and 31,622,000; grapes, 2,569,000 tons, 2,554,000 and 2,544,000; pecans, 87,641,000 pounds, blank and 87,286,000.

The condition of pasture on Aug. 1 was 79 per cent of a normal, compared with 83 a month ago and 71 a year ago, and of soybeans 68 per cent, compared with 79 a year ago and 89 two years ago.

CHICAGO (AP)—Grain trade experts said the 950,953,000 bushels United States wheat crop predicted by the Goverment, largest harvest since 1915, promised a record breaking domestic supply for the season when coupled with the carryover estimated at 390,000,000 bushels.

Estimates Raised

The Government's estimates of both winter and spring wheat production were raised compared with a month ago, a circumstance which caused some surprise in the trade in view of reports of losses in the southwest at harvest time, due to too much rain, and reports of some damage recently in the northwest because of hot weather.

They said the 1941 crop would exceed that produced in 1938 by almost 20,000,000 bushels and would better the huge 1931 harvest by almost 10,000,000. Total production last year was 816,698,000 bushels. Crop experts scanned records back to 1915 when 1,008,637,000 bushels of wheat were harvested in this country, to find a crop larger than this year's prospective yield.

Grain men said the indicated 1,341,000,000 bushels domestic supply for the 1941-42 season was about 241,000,000 larger than last year and exceeded the previous record of 1,254,000,000 in 1931-32. They said this supply was sufficient for almost two years domestic requirements of wheat.

American Mining Congress Plans Convention in Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Western Division of the American Mining Congress will hold its eighth annual Metal Mining Convention and Exposition at San Francisco Sept. 29-Oct. 2. The keynote of the meetings will be, "Metals for Defense."

Among the principal speakers thus far included in the program are Albert W. Hawkes, President of Congoleum-Nairn Corporation and President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce; James K. Richardson, Safety Director, Climax Molybdenum; L. K. Requa, President and General Manager, Idaho-Almaden Mines Company, Weiser, Idaho; Ivan Bloch, Chief of the Marketing Division, Bonneville Power Administration, and Robert M. Searls, attorney-at-law, of San Francisco.

Industrialist

By a Staff Artist

F. B. Kilbourn

Kilbourn May Be Named Canadian Steel Controller

OTTAWA (AP)—Appointment of F. B. Kilbourn, Montreal industrialist, to succeed H. D. Scully as steel controller for Canada was reported imminent in Government circles.

Since June, 1940, Mr. Scully has carried on the duties of Steel Controller together with his regular position as Commissioner of Customs. Expansion of the Steel Controller's office, plus the demands of the National Revenue Department post have, however, made it impossible for him to carry on both tasks, it was learned authoritatively.

Mr. Kilbourn is Vice-President and Assistant General Manager of Canada Cement Company.

More rigid Government supervision over the steel industry was also understood to be likely.

Canada must depend on the United States for a substantial part of her steel requirements and the Government here was said to be anxious to be in a position to show that imports are specifically needed for war purposes.

This would involve establishment of a system to ensure that war priorities are being strictly followed by Canadian manufacturers.

Road Leases Locomotives

CLEVELAND (AP) — The Nickel Plate road, faced with an engine shortage, has leased two Lackawanna mountain-type locomotives to haul ore from Lorain to Cleveland. Charles M. Kraley of the Nickel Plate freight office said the 200,000-pound locomotives were leased from the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad because increased freight business absorbed Nickel Plate's entire stock.

Wholesale Prices Up In Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—At the end of the first quarter of 1941 wholesale prices in Europe, excluding Germany, had risen more than 30 per cent since the beginning of the war, according to the May issue of the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the League of Nations, which has just reached this country for distribution by the International Documents Service of the Columbia University Press.

In Germany, where price control has been particularly severe, the official index numbers of wholesales prices show an increase of only 5 per cent. In the United Kingdom and Sweden the rise was in the neighborhood of 50 per cent, in Norway and Switzerland about 60 per cent, and in Denmark 30 per cent.

Increase General

As for extra European countries, the index numbers of Mexico remained practically stable: the general level of wholesale prices increased in the United States by 8 per cent, and in South Africa, Canada, Chile, Argentina, India, the Netherlands Indies, and Japan by about 20 per cent. In Peru the increase was about 30 per cent, in Egypt 40 per cent, and in Palestine 50 per cent.

The increase in retail prices lagged, as a rule, behind that of wholesale prices. In many cases it was only half of the latter.

Obstacles to trade, heavy increase in the cost of transport and a rise in the price of certain raw materials have resulted in a growing dispersion of prices between domestic and imported goods and between raw materials and finished products, the Bulletin says.

Disparity of Prices

The following examples show the percentage increase between August, 1939, and March, 1941, in the price of imported goods as compared with that of domestic goods, the figures for the latter being shown in brackets: Bulgaria, 64 (37); Denmark, 105 (65); Spain, up to December, 1940, 32 (20); Norway, 84 (27); Sweden, 105 (export price, 33); Switzerland, 95 (34).

The disparity of price movements between agricultural products, raw materials, and finished products was insignificant in Germany; it was likewise small in Canada, as far as import and export prices or raw materials and finished products were concerned. In Argentina, the prices of agricultural products, which constitute the bulk of the country's exports, were severely affected by the loss of European markets. They dropped by 15 per cent between August, 1939, and January, 1941, whereas, nonagricultural goods went up 28 per cent during the same period.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 20
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10

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NEW YORK NEW YORK

Starting September 3

in

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 450,000
Previous day's sales 447,330
1941 volume to date 86,256,589
1940 volume to date 136,524,755

Stock Market Irregular In Dull Turnover

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—The stock market had moments today when it looked as though it would work up a little recovery fever but few issues actually made much headway.

While favorites managed to hold on to modest improvement acquired in early dealings, fractional declines were the rule near the final hour. There was a handful of wider losses. The pace was slow throughout, with transfers at the rate of about 450,000 shares.

The inflation theme was dimmed as a market factor when the Administration moved to slap stringent curbs on installment selling. In addition, these handicaps persisted: The Far Eastern crisis, pessimistic German-Russian war bulletins, fears of spreading Governmental controls and worries over mounting taxes.

Among finance company issues hit by the installment ruling were Beneficial Industrial Loan, Commercial Investment Trust, Commercial Credit and Household Finance, some of which conceded 2 points or so, at new 1941 lows. Most steels, motors, rails, oils, and coppers drifted indifferently.

After a general extension of the August decline a number of rails and other corporate bonds came back a little today.

Near the final hour such issues as Great Northern 4s, Alleghany Corp. 5s of '50, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles and Bethlehem Steel 3½s were steady and fractionally higher.

The market reflected a hesitant sentiment resulting from extension of Washington steps to broaden economic controls for the emergency. Foreign news also tended to restrict trading.

In the losing side were International Mercantile Marine 6s, Erie 5s of '75, Commercial Mackay incomes, Illinois Central 4¾s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, and Pressed Steel Car 5s. Showing rallying trends were Western Maryland 4s, Western Union 5s of '60 and New York & Long Branch Railway 4s.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Spt. Wheat				
Chicago	1.10⅜	1.09¾	1.09¾	1.10⅝
Minneapolis	1.06	1.05¼	1.05½	1.05⅞
Kansas City	1.04	1.03¼	1.03⅜	1.04¼
Oct. Wheat				
Winnipeg	.75¼	.74⅞	.75	.75
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.13¾	1.13	1.13¼	1.14⅛
Minneapolis	1.08⅞	1.08¼	1.08⅜	1.08⅝
Kansas City	1.06½	1.05⅞	1.06⅛	1.06¾
Winnipeg	.77	.76½	.76⅞	.76⅝
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.17¼	1.16⅞	1.16½	1.17⅝
Minneapolis	1.12⅝	1.12	1.12	1.12⅞
Kansas City	1.09⅜	1.08⅞	1.08⅞	1.09⅞
Winnipeg	.81⅛	.80⅝	.81	.80⅞
Sept. Corn				
Chicago	.78	.77½	.77½	.78¼
Kansas City	..	....	.70¼	.70¼
Dec. Corn				
Chicago	.81¼	.80⅝	.80¾	.81⅜
Kansas City	....	....	....	.75
Sept. Oats				
Chicago (new)	.41	.40⅝	.40⅞	.40⅞
Minneapolis	.36½	.36⅛	.36⅜	.36⅜
Winnipeg (Oct.)	.42⅝	.41½	.41⅞	.41½
Rye				
Sept. (new)	.67	.66¼	.66½	.67⅛
Dec.	.70⅞	.69¾	.70¼	.71⅛
May	.75⅞	.74⅜	.75¼	.75⅞

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	93.8				93.5
December	92.8b				93.0
March	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.1
Tops					
October	123.4	123.4	123.2	123.3	124.0
December	121.2	121.2	120.7	120.7	121.5
March	118.6	118.7	118.4	118.5	119.0

b, Bid

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	14.45	14.45	14.35	14.35b	14.45
December	14.45	14.46	14.45	14.45b	14.50
March	....	....	....	14.45b	14.51

b Bid.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	16.06	16.06	15.65	15.70	16.12
December	16.25	16.25	15.84	15.92	16.29
January	16.05	16.05	15.84	15.90	16.32
March	16.35	16.35	15.95	16.00	16.39
May	16.36	16.36	1595	16.03	16.40
July	16.32	16.32	15.92	15.93	16.40
Spots 16.35					

Soybeans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct. old	1.43	1.44⅜	1.42⅞	1.42⅞	1.44⅜
Oct. new	1.44	1.44¼	1.43	1.43	1.45
December	1.44	1.45	1.43½	1.44	1.46⅝
May	1.47⅜	1.48⅛	1.47⅜	1.47⅜	1.49⅜

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	9.80	9.80	9.72	9.72	9.92
October	9.85	9.90	9.82	9.85	10.05
December	10.12	10.15	10.05	10.05	10.27

Crude Rubber

New Standard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	22.55	22.55	22.55	22.55	22.50
Dec.	22.51	22.51	22.51	22.51	22.50

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec	6.31	6.31	6.31	6.31	6.23

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	7.60	7.60	7.53	7.55	7.61
December	7.70	7.71	7.65	7.66	7.72

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N Y Sep. No. 3	2.84	2.84	2.81	2.82	2.85
Wld May No. 4	1.92	1.92½	1.87	1.87	1.97

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	11.55	11.58	11.51	11.51	11.68
December	11.55	11.55	11.45	11.47	11.65

Chicao Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	35.50	35.50	35.40	35.40	35.60
*December	35.50	35.50	35.50	35.50	35.65

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†October	29.25	29.35	29.15	29.15	29.20
†November	29.20	29.20	29.20	29.20	29.15

*S.s. †R.s.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
54⅜	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ¾
51⅜	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	..
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	24	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	23	23	23	A'g 11
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	3	13	13	13	— ⅛
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	13	41½	407⅛	407⅛	— ⅜
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	..	..	..	A'g 6
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 11
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	8⅜	8	8⅜	A'g 11
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅞
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	4	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	A'g 11
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	160½	160	160	— ¼
113¼	101¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	113¼	113¼	113¼	Jul 24
143¼	113¼	Allied M (2¼g)	1	133⅛	133⅛	133⅛	..
8¼	5¼	Allied Stores	7	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
84	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	— ⅞
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g)	6	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	..
21¼	14½	Alpha Cem (3⅛g)	2	21¼	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅛	Am Leather	1	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 5
18	10	Amal Leath pf	1	18	18	18	Jul 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	4	59¾	59¼	59¼	—1¼
18⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	12	41½	407⅛	41½	+ ½
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼	..
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	5	6¼	6⅛	6¼	A'g 9
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	37	37	37	A'g 11
3	1	Am Cable & R	21	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	15	83⅝	823⅛	823⅛	—1¼
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179½	179½	179½	— ½
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	3	31	30⅞	31	+ ⅜
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	2	75	75	75	—1
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ½
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jul 30
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a	1	1099⅛	1099⅛	1099⅛	A'g 8
8¾	6½	Am Col'typo(.60)		7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	A'g 5
7¾	4⅜	Am Comm Al	1	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S (3⅜g)	6	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1½	1½	1½	..
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	— ½
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
19½	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	2	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	A'g 8
23⅞	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	13	22	21¼	22	+ ¾
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3	3	3	A'g 11
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	4	35½	35¼	35½	+ ¾
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
33¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	9	33¼	33¼	33¼	A'g 4
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅛
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 8
24¼	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	9	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13¼	10⅜	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	5	47	47	47	— ½
17⅛	10⅜	Am Locomotive	3	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	..
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	1	89½	89½	89½	— ⅞
13⅜	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	A'g 11
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
20⅜	15½	Am Metal (3¼g)	3	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	21	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4⅛k)	1	32½	32½	32½	..
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	5	28½	28¼	28½	..
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	25	6⅞	6¼	6¼	— ¼
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	5	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	A'g 11
10¼	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 31
45⅝	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	3	42	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	153	153	153	..
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	43	43	43	A'g 11
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	..
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (1½g)	1	11	11	11	— ½
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	A'g 11
20⅝	13	Am Sug R (½g)	7	19½	18¾	19½	+1
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	3	91	90⅜	91	..
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	18	153⅝	152⅞	153⅝	+ ⅜
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	1	70	70	70	..
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	3	71	71	71	..
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155½	155½	155½	A'g 7
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
29⅛	26⅛	Am Viscose ½g	35	26¾	26½	26½	+ ⅛
143¾	114¾	Am Viscos pf (5)	3	114¼	114⅛	114⅛	— ½
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	6	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	86	86	86	—1¼
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
77¾	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	4	74¾	73½	74¾	..
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	1	6	5⅞	6	..
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	55	55	55	A'g 2
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	27	27¾	27⅜	27⅝	..
16	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 11
12½	9	Andes Cop (⅜g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 23
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 20
31	26	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	A'g 7
111⅜	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	111¾	111¾	111¾	+ ½
5½	4	Armour Ill	8	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
68	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	2	63½	63½	63½	— ½
70	60	Arm Ill pf	1	67	67	67	A'g 5
34⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	4	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	A'g 7
6¾	4¼	Artloom (3⅜g)	4	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
10¼	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	9	9	9	9	..
87½	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	87	87	87	A'g 5
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	100	100	100	A'g 9
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	—1¼
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	10	28½	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	1	64	64	64	— ½
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	29	24	23½	24	+ ¼
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	5	25¾	25¼	25¾	— ⅞
41½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	2	37½	37½	37½	—1½
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	8	21¾	21½	21¾	..
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	4	109½	109¼	109½	Jul 31
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (⅓g)	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	5	49¼	49	49¼	+ ¼
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	69¼	69	69	A'g 4
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
27⅛	13⅛	Austin Nichols	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	A'g 7
54	25⅜	Aviation Corp	14	35⅜	31½	31½	..

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	6	15⅛	14⅞	15	..
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	21	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	9	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ¼
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	8½	8½	8½	— ¾
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.45g)	13	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	..
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	7	21⅝	21½	21⅝	..
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ½
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	A'g 11
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115	115	115	A'g 5
8½	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	7	37	36¾	37	..
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	28	15	14½	14½	— ⅞
57	52	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	52	52	52	..
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30	30	30	A'g 11
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (4½g)	79	70¾	69	69⅜	—1¼
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	121¾	121¾	121¾	A'g 11
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ½
23	16½	Black & Deck(2)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ½
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	A'g 7
19	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	21	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	4	29½	29	29	— ½
23⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅝
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co (.90g)	6	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
20⅜	16	Borg-Warn .80g	8	19	18⅞	19	— ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2⅜	2½	..
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	33	33	33	A'g 6
4⅜	3⅛	Brew Corp (.20g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	4	18	18¾	19	+ ⅛
41	30	Briggs & S(1¾g)	2	30	30	30	A'g 11
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	A'g 7
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
6⅝	5⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	4	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ¼
33½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	33¼	33½	33½	Jul 28
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1⅛g)	4	20	19½	19½	—1
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	1	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	28	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	4	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	28	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅛
34¼	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	1	25	25	25	— ⅜
102½	93½	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	A'g 5
20⅞	15¾	Burling (.95g)	3	19	19	19	..
9⅜	7⅝	Burling pf (2¾)	1	56	56	56	— ½
9⅜	7⅝	Burr Add (.45g)	5	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	A'g 11
2¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	3	3	3	..
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	6	6½	6½	6½	..
23	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	A'g 11
4⅜	..	ButteCop&Zinc	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 11
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	4	10⅛	10	10	A'g 11
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 8

C

22¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	2	51½	51	51½	— ⅝
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	3	6⅝	6⅜	6¾	— ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Camph Wy(.85g)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	A'g 11
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	7	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ¼
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36½	36½	36½	A'g 8
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 11
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	A'g 1
3½	2⅛	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
82	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	77	77	77	+ ¼
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ½
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	13	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	— ¼
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	3	8¾	8⅝	8¾	A'g 11
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18	18	18	A'g 9
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	A'g 9
12¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	16	12¼	12	12¼	+ ½
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ½
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 8
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	A'g 8
21¾	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	A'g 11
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	A'g 8
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	9	37½	37⅜	37½	+ ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	2	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	A'g 9
3⅞	2¼	Ches Corp	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
13⅝	8⅜	Chi & E Ill	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	A'g 11
5¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
3	1½	Chi Great West	2	2½	2½	2½	— ¼
10⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	8	8¾	8⅝	8¾	..
3¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
19½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	7	17⅝	17¼	17½	— ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	A'g 5
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	51¼	51¼	51¼	A'g 11
..	..	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 4
..	..	C R I & P 6% pf	1	..	..	..	A'g 4
..	..	C R I & P 7% pf	3	..	..	..	A'g 4
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	3	9⅛	9	9	A'g 8
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
72⅛	55	Chrysler (3g)	12	57⅛	57	57⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	1	10½	10½	10½	..
3½	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	A'g 11
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 1½g	1	38	38	38	A'g 9
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	A'g 8
40¾	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	10	40½	39⅞	40½	+ ½
37¾	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	1	36	36	36	..
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	1	95	95	95	A'g 8
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	..
14⅝	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅛a)	4	14	14	14	..
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	A'g 6
20¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2¾g	2	20½	20½	20½	— ¾
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	1	17	17	17	A'g 11
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (1.35g)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
21	14¾	Col Br B (1.35g)	4	16	15¾	16	A'g 11
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
92⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	76	76	76	A'g 6
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	2	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
26¾	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	A'g 11
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	80	80	80	—1
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	28	24	223⅛	223⅜	—2⅛
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	..
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	50	29⅛	27

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 45-43	106.10	106.16	106.16
1 3¼s 46-44	107.18	107.18	107.18
2 2¾s 47-45	108.11	108.11	108.11
3 4¼s 52-47	119.4	119.4	119.4
10 2¾s 54-51	109.13	109.13	109.13
7 2½s 54-52	105.6	105.5	105.6
1 2½s 58-56	104	104	104

Home Owners Loan

5 2¼s 44-42	101.31	101.31	101.31
2 3s 52-44	106.20	106.20	106.20
1 1¼s 47-45	102.24	102.24	102.24

New York City Bonds

61 3s 80	105⅛	105	105

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alb&Sus 3½s 46	80	80	80
14 Alleghany cv 5s 44	90¾	90¼	90¼
8 Alleghany cv 5s 49	77½	77	77
55 Alleghany 5s 50 st	62½	61	62½
1 Am&For P 5s 2030	61½	61	61
9 AmIGCham 5½s 49	103	102½	102½
1 Am Int 5½s 49	101¾	101¾	101¾
17 Am T&T 5½s 43	101⅞	101¼	101¼
6 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108⅞	108¾	108⅞
5 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108⅞	108¾	108¾
47 Am T&T 3s 56 wi	110⅛	110	110⅛
1 Am WW&E 6s 75	108½	108½	108½
2 Arm Del 4s 57	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
9 AT&SF 4s 95	110½	110	110
1 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	90⅛	90¼	90⅛
5 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	111	111	111
4 AT&SF RkyM 4s 65	102¾	102¾	102¾
15 A C Line 1st 4s 52	80¼	80¼	80¼
2 A C Line cit 4s 52	69¼	69¼	69¼
1 A C Line 5s 45	90½	90½	90½
5 Atl Gu &WI 5s 59	99¼	99	99
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	105	105	105
12 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	63¼	63	63
3 B&O 95 st A	34¼	34	34¼
15 B&O 2000 st D	33¾	33¾	33¾
3 B&O 95 st F	33¾	33	33
37 B&O cv 80 st	31⅞	30⅜	31¼
17 B&O 4s 48	62⅜	61¾	61¾
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	50½	50½	50½
10 B&O S W 50 st	43	42	42
2 Beth Stl 2¾s 52	106¾	106¾	106¾
24 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	106⅞	106⅛	106⅛
4 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛
5 Beth Stl 3s 60	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3 Bing Sandy 4s 44	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
20 Boston&Me 4½s 70	33	32½	32½
14 Boston&Me 4s 60	7½	7½	7½
7 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	110½	110½	110½
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	105½	105½	105½
7 Buf R&P 57 st	41½	41½	41½
2 Bur CR&No 5s 34	7¼	7¼	7¼
3 Bur CR&No 5s 34 ct	6½	6½	6½
1 Bush Term 5s 55	51½	51½	51½
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	74	74	74
3 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107½	107½	107½
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	102	102	102
5 Can Nor 6½s 46	110	110	110
9 Can Pac 4½s 46	89½	89½	89½
4 Can Pac 4½s 60	76½	76½	76½
2 Can Pac 4s perp	62¼	62¼	62¼
2 Celanese 3s 55	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96	96	96
4 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	4½	4½	4½
1 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	14	14	14
2 Cen Pac 5s 60	52⅞	52⅜	52⅜
3 Cen R R NJ 4s 87	17	17	17
1 ChrPAcP 3¾ 4s 50	103¾	103¾	103⅝
1 C&O 4½s 92	132	132	132
1 C&O 1st 4s 89 R&A	122	122	122
2 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	81¾	81¾	81¾
4 CB&Q gen 4s 58	80½	80½	80½
2 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	92¾	92½	92½
12 Chi & E Ill inc 97	28⅞	28½	28½
3 ChGIW inc 4½s 2038	36¼	36¼	36¼
1 Chi Ind & Lou 4s 56	66¼	66¼	66¼
1 Chi I & L 6s 47	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
7 Chi I & L 5s 66	11	10⅞	10⅞
115 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	11¼	11	11
23 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅞	2¾	2¾
4 CM&SP 4½s A 89	41	41	41
3 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	41	41	41
1 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	41	41	41
8 CM&SP gen 4s 89	40½	40½	40½
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	20¼	20¼	20¼
2 Chi&NW 4s 87	28¼	28¼	28¼
6 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	2	2	2
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	19	18¾	19
12 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	19	18¾	18¾
20 Chi&NW 4s '87	27½	27¼	27¼
1 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	14	14	14
6 CRI&P 4s '88	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
51 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	13	12¾	13
7 CTHte&SE rfg 5s '60	67½	67⅜	68⅛
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108½	108⅛	108⅛
2 Ch Un Sta 3s '63	103	103	103
10 Ch&WInd 4¼s '62	97½	97	97
1 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	110	110	110
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	53½	53½	53½
2 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	78	78	78
1 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
2 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	81½	81½	81½
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	85	85	85
2 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	74¾	74¾	74¾
8 ClevUnTerm 4¼s '77 C	67¼	67¼	67¼
11 Col & So 4½s '80	22¼	22¼	22¼
8 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Columbia G 5s 52 May	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2 Columbia G 5s 1961	103½	103½	103½
1 Col&So 4½s 2d A '70	109½	109½	109½
9 ComlMack inc 69ww	51¼	51	51
5 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	109	109	109
13 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	110¾	110¾	110¾
6 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s 61	109¾	109¾	109¾
10 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104½	104½	104½
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	106½	106½	106½
4 Con Edis 3½s 58	109	109	109
2 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Consol'n 5s 60	83	83	83
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Crucible St 3¼s 55	97½	97½	97½
10 Cuba Nor Rys 4½s42rct	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Cuba RR 6s 46	19¾	19¾	19¾
2 Cuba RR 6s 46 ret	18¾	18¾	18¾
11 Cuba RR 5s 52	24¼	24	24¼
6 Cuba RR 5s 52 ret	22	21¾	21¾
1 Cuba RR 7½s 36	99¼	99	99
20 Dayton P&L 3s 70	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	54½	54¼	54¼
2 D & R G 4s 36	14¼	14¼	14¼
3 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 D & R G West 5s 78	13½	13½	13½
2 Det Ed 4s 65	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2 Det Ed 3s 70	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Det T Tun 4½s 61	96½	96½	96½
10 Dow Chem 2¾s 50	103½	103½	103½
1 Ed Ill NY 5s 95	152	152	152
29 Erie rfg 5s 67	30	29¾	29¾
21 Erie rfg 5s 75	29⅞	29¾	29⅞
1 Erie 1st 4s 96	91	91	91
8 Erie gen lien 4s 96	56	55¾	56
1 Erie cv 4s 53 A	51¼	51¼	51¼
1 Erie 4s 95 wi	82	82	82
2 Erie Gen 6s 57	116	116	116
9 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	50	49¾	50
3 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9¼	9¼	9¼
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	94	94	94
2 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106	106	106
2 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	70	70	70
9 Gt Nor 5s 73	99¼	98⅞	98⅞
4 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	90¾	90½	90¾
3 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107	107	107
6 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	101¾	101¾	101¾
14 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98	97¾	97¾
11 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	83	82¼	82¼
5 G Bay & W deb A	62½	62½	62½
7 G Bay & W deb B	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	71¼	71¼	71¼
4 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	47½	47½	47½
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
15 Hocky V 4½s 99	131¾	131⅜	131¾
2 Houst'nOilTex 4¾s 54	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	38	37½	37½
32 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	44	43½	43½
10 Hud & Man inc 5s 57	11	11	11
5 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103¾	103½	103½
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	43¾	43¾	43¾
14 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43¾	43	43
8 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44⅞	44½	44⅝
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
19 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63a	47	46¼	46¾
2 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	25	24	24
7 Inland Stl 3s 61	106½	106¼	106½
7 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	88	87¼	87¼
6 Int Paper 5s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Int T & T 4½s 52	41	41	41
8 Int T T 5s 55	43½	43¼	43½
1 Jones&LaughSt3¼s 61	99	99	99
3 K C South 5s 50	72½	72	72
1 K C South 3s 50	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 K C Term 4s 60	108	108	108
1 Lac Gas 6s 42B	76½	76½	76½
26 Lac Gas 5½s 53	78	77¾	78
7 Lac Gas 5½s 69D	77¾	77	77¾
10 Lac Gas 5s 42	97⅛	97	97
1 L E & West 3s 47	88	88	88
3 Lautaro Nit 7s	30	30	30
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	73	73	73
4 Leh ValHTerm5s 54	48½	48½	48½
4 Leh ValNY 4½s 50	52	52	52
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	36½	36½	36½
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	33¼	33¼	33¼
3 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	31	31	31
1 Leh Val Ter 5s 51	56½	56½	56½
5 Libby McN&L 4s 55	106½	106½	106½
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Loews 3½s 46	104½	104½	104½
4 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96½	96¼	96½
10 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96¾	96¼	96¾
2 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	86½	86½	86½
2 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	86½	86½	86½
3 Maine Cen 4s 45	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	72	72	72
5 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107¼	107	107¼
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	113¼	113¼	113¼
9 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	113¼	113¼	113¼
20 M--Tex 5s 62 A	28¼	27⅝	27⅝
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	10	10	10
4 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	47½	47½	47½
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
15 Hocky V 4½s 99	131¾	131⅜	131¾
2 Houst'nOilTex 4¾s 54	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	38	37½	37½
32 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	44	43½	43½
10 Hud & Man inc 5s 57	11	11	11
5 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103¾	103½	103½
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	43¾	43¾	43¾
14 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43¾	43	43
8 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44⅞	44½	44⅝
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
19 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63a	47	46¼	46¾
2 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	25	24	24
7 Inland Stl 3s 61	106½	106¼	106½
7 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	88	87¼	87¼
6 Int Paper 5s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Int T & T 4½s 52	41	41	41
8 Int T T 5s 55	43½	43¼	43½
1 Jones&LaughSt3¼s 61	99	99	99
3 K C South 5s 50	72½	72	72
1 K C South 3s 50	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 K C Term 4s 60	108	108	108
1 Lac Gas 6s 42B	76½	76½	76½
26 Lac Gas 5½s 53	78	77¾	78
7 Lac Gas 5½s 69D	77¾	77	77¾
10 Lac Gas 5s 42	97⅛	97	97
1 L E & West 3s 47	88	88	88
3 Lautaro Nit 7s	30	30	30
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	73	73	73
4 Leh ValHTerm5s 54	48½	48½	48½
4 Leh ValNY 4½s 50	52	52	52
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	36½	36½	36½
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	33¼	33¼	33¼
3 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	31	31	31
1 Leh Val Ter 5s 51	56½	56½	56½
5 Libby McN&L 4s 55	106½	106½	106½
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Loews 3½s 46	104½	104½	104½
4 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96½	96¼	96½
10 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96¾	96¼	96¾
2 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	86½	86½	86½
2 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	86½	86½	86½
3 Maine Cen 4s 45	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	72	72	72
5 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107¼	107	107¼
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	113¼	113¼	113¼
9 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	113¼	113¼	113¼
20 M--Tex 5s 62 A	28¼	27⅝	27⅝
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	10	10	10
4 M-K-T 4½s 78	23¾	23¾	23¾
13 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	36	36	36
10 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	27	27	27
32 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27¼	27	27¼
18 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	28¼	28¼	28¼
5 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct	27½	27½	27½
10 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
74 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27¼	27	27
15 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 Monongahela Ry 3½s 66	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Mon WPa PubSv 6s 65	113¼	113	113
5 Mor & Essex 5s 55	42½	42	42
2 Mor & Essex 3½s 55	27¾	27⅝	27⅝
2 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42	42	42
11 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Natl Steel 3s 65	105½	105½	105½
1 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	75½	75½	75½
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 52A	106½	106½	106½
5 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	106½	106½	106½
10 N Orl Term 4s 53	74	74	74
2 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	43¼	43¼	43¼
7 NO Tex&M 4½s 56B	41½	41½	41½
15 NY & Long Br 4s 41	98¼	97	98¼
11 NYC rfg 5s 2013	60½	60¼	60¼
17 NYC 4½s 2013 A	55¾	55½	55½
4 NY cn 4s 98	60	60	60
5 NYC 3¼s 2000 A	62¾	62¾	62¾
5 NYC cv 3½s 52	59	59	59
2 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	65	65	65
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	58½	58½	58½
200 NYChi&StL 6s 41	99½	99¾	99½
14 NYChi&StL 5s 74	73¼	73¼	73¼
14 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	61	60¾	61
1 NYChi&StL 4s 46	83¾	83¾	83¾
6 N Y Connect 3½s 65	101¾	101½	101½
3 NY Dock Co 4s 51	62½	62½	62½
1 N Y G E H&L 4s 49	115¾	115¼	115¼
31 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	28¼	28¼	28⅞
1 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	46	46	46
30 NYNH&H 4½s 67	27¾	27⅝	27¾
2 NYNH&H 4s 56	26	25⅞	25⅞
5 NY O&W 4½s 92	63¼	63¼	63¼
1 NY Steam 3½s 63	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3 NY S&W gen 5s 40	12	12	12
22 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103¾	103½	103½
5 Norf&W 4s 96	127½	127½	127½
8 Nor Am Co 4s 59	104	104	104
24 Nor Pac 6s 2047	64½	64¼	64½
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51½	51½	51½
10 Nor Pac 4s 97	73½	73	73
9 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42⅝	42	42
1 Ogden&Lcha 4s 48	7	7	7
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	106¾	106⅞	106⅞
10 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
6 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	82½	82½	82½
3 Pac Gas El 3½s 66	111	110¾	111
59 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	112⅞	112⅜	112⅜
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	109⅜	109⅛	109⅛
3 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	104	104	104
14 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	96½	96½	95½
2 Pen Oh & Det 4½s 77	104½	104½	104½
3 Pen-P & Lt 4½s 74	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Peo Gas 4½s 57	111¼	111¼	111¼
12 Phila Elec 4½s 67	105⅝	105¼	105⅝
6 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	92½	92¼	92⅜
6 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
6 Pen RR 3¾s 70	96¼	96	96
5 Pere Marq 5s 56	72	71¾	72
1 Pere Marq 4s 56	62¼	62¼	62¼
1 PhilBal&W 4½s 81 D	109½	109½	109½
41 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	63	63¼	63¼
2 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	27	26¼	26¼
8 Phillips Pet 2¾s 51	104	104	104
1 PCC&SL 5s 75 B	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 PCC&StL 4½s 77	104½	104½	104½
1 PCC&SL 4¼s 42 B	102 17-32	107 13-32	
5 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	104¼	104⅝	104⅝
1 Pitt & WVa 4½s 59D	60¼	60¼	60¼
11 Pitt&WVa4½s 60c	60¼	60	60
42 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	85¼	85	85
5 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	95½	95¼	95¼
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	104½	104½	104½
1 Ready 4½s 97A	82½	82½	82½
1 Ready 4½s 97B	82	82	82
3 Republic Stl 5½s 54	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
5 StLIM&S4sR&G'33	73½	73½	73½
5 StLPub Svc 5s 59	79¼	79¼	79¼
41 StLSF 4½s 78	14⅝	14⅝	14½
5 StLSF 4½s '78ct st	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 StLSW 5s '52	36	36	36
3 StLSW 1st 4s '89	77½	77½	77½
8 StP&KC ShL4½s41	101¼	101¼	101¼

Bond sales (in dollars): total today, 3,520,000; previous day, 4,652,600; week ago 6,246,800; year ago 3,107,950; two years ago 4,169,000.

Crown Zellerbach Cuts Loans

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Crown Zellerbach Corporation, biggest paper producer of the West, has announced it had paid off another $1,000,000 of long-term bank loans. That reduced the outstanding loans to $7,000,000. For the last 18 months the company has been paying off these loans at the rate of $1,000,000 about every three months.

Quotations to 2:00

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close†	125.93	29.80	18.34
Net change	—.08	—.07	—.16
Previous close	126.01	29.73	18.50
1941 high	133.59	30.88	20.85
1941 low	115.30	26.54	18.50

†Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 StPaul UnDep 5s 72	112	112	112
4 SA&A Pass 4s 43	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
37 Seab A L cn 6s 45	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Sea A L 4s 50 st	13½	13½	13½
23 Sea A L rfg 4s 59	6	5⅞	6
4 Sea-AllFla 6s 35A ct	3⅝	3½	3½
11 Sheil Un 2¾s 61	99½	99½	99½
3 Simmons cv 4s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Socony-Vac 3s '64	106	106	106
40 Sou Pac 4½s '68	50½	50	50½
68 Sou Pac 4½s '81	50½	50	50
96 Sou Pac 4½s '69	50⅜	50	50
10 Sou Pac rfg 4s '55	63½	63½	63½
12 Sou Pac clt 4s '49	48⅞	48¼	48⅞
1 Sou Pac 3¾s '46	69⅜	69½	69⅜
10 Sou Pac 4½s Ore '77	52	51¾	51¾
5 South Ry 6½s '56	87	87	87
5 South Ry gen 6s '56	82	82	82
2 South Ry cn 5s '94	91⅛	91	91⅛
4 South Ry gen 4s '56	61¾	61¾	61¾
16 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	110	110	110
9 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	105	105	105
6 Studebaker cv 6s '45	107	106¾	106¾
7 T RR A St L 4s 53	111¼	111	111
1 Canada 3¼s 61	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Canada 3s 68	88¼	88¼	88¼
3 Canada 3s 67	88⅜	88½	88⅜
4 Canada 2½s 45	96½	96½	96½
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 62 asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Chile2?s 42 asd	12½	12½	12½
2 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	12½	12½	12½
6 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1 Chile 6s '61 Sept asd	12½	12½	12½
2 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	36¼	36¼	36¼
1 Copenhag 4½s '53	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
2 Copen 4½s'53 wd	36	36	36
12 Cuba 5½s '53	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5 Denmark 6s '42	49½	49½	49½
3 Dom 2nd 5s '59 ext	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
14 Ger Gov 5½s '65	7	6⅞	6⅞
5 GerGovt 5½s'65 unst	6¼	6	6¼
10 GerGovt 7s '49	9	9	9
2 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	12½	12½	12½
6 Chile 6s '21 Feb asd	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
6 Chile 6s '61 Sept asd	12½	12½	12½
2 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	36¼	36¼	36¼
1 Copenhag 4½s '53	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
2 Copen 4s'53 wd	36	36	36
1 Italy 7s 1951	20	20	20
1 Japan 5½s 65B	39	39	39
2 Met Water 5½s 50	70	70	70
1 Mex 10 4s asd 45	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Orient Dev 6s 53	27	27	27
2 Orient Dev 5½s 58	25¾	25¼	25¼
2 Peru 7s 59	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
2 Peru 1st 6s 60	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
14 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1 Queensld 7s 41	98	98	98
1 Rio de Jan 8s 46	10	10	10
2 Sao Paul City 8s 52	13½	13½	13½
3 Sao Paul City 6½s 57	12¾	12½	12¾
2 Sao Paul St 8s 50	21¼	20½	21¼
10 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	20¾	20½	20¾
1 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	56½	56½	56½
2 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	20	20	20
5 Serbs Cts Sl 8s 62	6	6	6
3 Tokyo City 5s 52	18½	18½	18½
3 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	30	30	30

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45A	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
1 Antioquia 2d 7s 57	9	9	9
1 Antioquia 3d 7s 57	9	9	9
1 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	65	65	65
6 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	64¾	64¾	64¾
4 Argentine 4½s 48	89¼	89¼	89¼
3 Argentine 4½s 71	72¾	72¼	73½
6 Australia 5s 55	77	75	77
6 Australia 4½s 56	68⅝	68⅛	68⅝
1 Belgium 7s 55	73½	73½	73½
5 Br

Offer to U. S. of Kearny Plant Puts NDLMB Action to Test

Continued from Page 1

a novelty an invitation to the Government to come and take over its own plant.

A Federal Lease?

Sixteen thousand members of Local 16 of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuliding Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations, have been on strike five days at Kearny, N. J., where approximately $500,000,000 in defense orders are under way, to enforce the Mediation Board's recommendation. The workers have demanded that the Government follow the North American precedent and take over the plant.

L. H. Korndorff, president of the company, telegraphed Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, yesterday, inviting him "in the interest of national defense" to take over "immediate possession and operation" and declaring that the strike "involves no issue but the maintenance of the open shop."

Knox in Conferences

Following conferences with Sidney Hillman, Associate OPM Director in charge of labor matters, Secretary Knox arranged a conference with Mr. Korndorff this morning to discuss the proposal. Preparations for Government commandeering and operation of the plant are believed to be practically complete, and if undertaken would presumably last for the duration of the emergency. Since the company has voluntarily offered the plant. leasing by the Government might be undertaken rather than outright seizure. Workers, it is assumed. would be switched from the company's pay roll to the Government's pay roll. It is assumed that an executive order by President Roosevelt would be needed before the Government could take over.

Peter Flynn Vice-President of Local 16, declared that the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J., has just signed a contract "more far reaching than those embraced by the mediation board's recommendations in favor of Local 16," and he said that in the event of Government operation he wanted "guarantees that our collective-bargaining rights will not be impaired by the transition."

Officials of the labor section of the OPM declare here that west coast shipyards have the closed shop, which means a greater concession to labor than that which Mr. Korndorff refuses to agree to.

Board's Prestige at Stake

For the Mediation Board this is a frontal assault on its prestige. The theory is that in industrial disputes it will name a panel comprising representatives of labor, employers and public and make recommendations which have behind them the force of public opinion. Hitherto its recommendations have pointed the way to eventual peace in all matters brought before it, even in the tangled soft coal and Allis-Chalmers controversies.

The National Mediation Labor Board panels, which decide these cases, are made up of representatives of employers, unions, and the general public. In this instance the strike occurred after a breakdown of negotiations for a new agreement between company and workers. Local 16 at first demanded the full union or "closed" shop. The Board stepped in and recommended that (1) wages be increased; and (2) that a clause be inserted requiring that a union member at the plant must maintain his membership in good standing, to continue work. This point the company flatly refused to accept. A union issue relates to a reclassification clause affecting 1,500 workers.

Statements were issued both by Mr. Korndorff and Mr. Flynn. The former declared that "no union should be permitted to use the present national emergency as a club to attain its own selfish ends through forcing industry to accept the closed shop"; that "if the union is successful in this instance a similar contest is almost certain to follow in all other Atlantic coast shipyards," and that "there never was any agreement on our part to abide by the recommendation of the Mediation Board."

Board Reviews Situation

In an official weekly summary of its activities, the Board, discussing the Federal Shipbuilding situation, says:

"This is the first case in which an employer has refused to accept a Board recommendation."

After five days of hearings in July in which all matters of dispute were settled by the two parties except the "union's demand for a union shop," the statement declares that the Board recommended "a compromise maintenance of membership provision." This did not accede to the union's desire for the "full union shop under which all employees after a probationary period would be required to join the union." It recommended that the company agree that "any employee who is now a member of the union, or who hereafter voluntarily becomes a member during the life of this agreement, shall, as a condition of continued employment, maintain membership in the union in good standing."

The Board's recommendation was twice rejected by the union, first at a meeting July 27, then by mail ballot the next week. Finally, Aug. 3, the union voted acceptance. The company has refused to accept it to date. At midnight, Aug. 6, the strike occurred. The Board considered the case at its regular meeting next day and decided to take no further action, Dr. Frank Graham, Acting Chairman, explaining that the Board had no authority beyond issuing recommendations.

New Highway Bill in Senate

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—A new $245,000,000 defense highway bill, containing one of the features to which President Roosevelt objected when vetoing a similar measure last week, was reported to the Senate by its Post Offices and Post Roads Committee.

The bill combined measures introduced by Senators Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee and Carl Hayden (D) of Arizona. It would authorize expenditure of $125,000,000 for strategic defense highways, $100,000,000 for access roads, $10,000,000 for airplane landing strips alongside highways, and $10,000,000 for surveys and plans.

The $125,000,000 for strategic highways would be distributed to the States on the standard Federal-aid formula, based on area, population and the mileage of post roads. President Roosevelt objected to this feature of the previous bill and told Congress in his veto message that defense highway funds should be spent where the defense need was greatest regardless of other considerations.

The bill introduced by Senator Hayden provided for apportionment of $100,000,000 of the strategic highway allotment to the States on the basis of the ratio of their mileage of strategic roads to the national mileage. The States would have to match the Federal funds.

Credit Buying

Continued from Page 1

tary of the Treasury, the Federal Loan Administrator and the Administrator of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply.

While refusing to predict what goods will be affected by the forthcoming regulations, Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, announced that articles ordinarily bought for productive purposes, such as farm implements, would be exempt. Residential buying and charge accounts will not come under the restrictions he indicated.

Installment credit by which buyers would obtain cash in relatively small amounts from banks to circumvent restrictions imposed on finance companies will be regulated, Mr. Eccles said, "since this type of credit is so closely related to the purchase of articles of the kind listed."

Other Provisions

Besides limiting repayment on installment purchases, the President's executive order authorizes the Reserve Board to regulate:

"The maximum amount of credit which may be extended on, or in connection with any purchase of, any consumers' durable goods.

"The methods of determining purchase prices or market values or other bases for computing permissible extensions of credit or required down payments.

"Special or different terms, conditions, or exemptions with respect to new or used goods, minimum original cash payments, temporary credits which are merely incidental to cash purchases, payment or deposits usable to liquidate credits, and other adjustments or special situations."

Price Administrator Henderson has estimated that an increase of 1 per cent in the down payment or a decrease of 1 per cent in the time the installment period runs will bring a 1 per cent reduction in consumer demand.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA money: up to 100% profit selling exclusive Christmas card assortment. Experience unnecessary. Request $1 box on approval, free samples, 50 for $1 assorted personals. Terry Studios, 85 Westfield, Mass.

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MAKE Money! Fast selling Personal Christmas Cards with name imprinted, 50 for $1, up. 100 designs. Also 21-card "Feature" Christmas box assortment, $1. You make 50c. Others. Samples on approval. Janes Art Studios, 882 Anson Place, Rochester, New York.

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(Continued)

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EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
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ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT
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KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

SHOES which fit the feet
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE
FINLEY & BABER
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Good Meals — Moderate Prices
Lunch from 1/6
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Our own Confectionery, Cold Meats, etc. are on sale at the Counter.
This Is NOW THE ONLY ADDRESS

Crossword Quiz Answers

P	A	R	I	S		M	O	T	T	O
	R	I	D	▨	P	▨	S	W	A	N
J	A	V	E	L	I	N	▨	I	R	E
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N	▨	W	A	R	▨	L	▨	M	I	L
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D	O	L	L	▨	K	▨	P	R	O	
E	L	S	I	E		K	E	E	N	E

778

ENGLAND
MANCHESTER
(Continued)

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We Stock Monitor Advertised Items Including
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ENGLAND
SHEFFIELD
(Continued)

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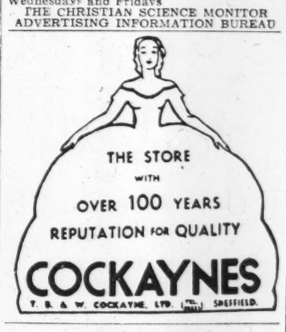

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For Light Luncheons and Teas and High Class Confectionery

For Ladies who aim at Individuality you can get suited at
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MANXONIA LTD.
With Hats, Coats, Day and Evening Dresses
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ISLE OF MAN
DOUGLAS
(Continued)

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UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
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All Classes of
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Makers of the Celebrated
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Smart Fitting, Hand Tailored Loose Covers for the ordinary Three-Piece Suite in Shadow Tissue or Cretonne.
£5.19.6
A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.
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Open daily and each evening until 10:45 p. m. for snack suppers.
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Installations and Repairs to all industrial, commercial and domestic premises. Fittings, Appliances and Lamps, etc., supplied.
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Millinery, Coats, Gowns, and Two-Piece Suits
Distinctive and Original Styles at Moderate Prices
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MC-2
Coupon

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Business of Sharing

Chicago

On an income of $30 a month, Miss H. is getting much joy out of life. In addition to her small quarters Miss H. has the use of a store room in the basement of the rooming house. Into this goes everything that her friends and acquaintances have no use for. Out of it goes everything that can fill a need. For instance:

A taxi driver who has a family of five, plus the temporary care of a sister and her child, was given a box of clothes and toys for the children.

A missionary in the Northwest was given a box of clothes for herself.

Scrapbooks and picture cards delighted an eight-year-old girl who was confined to a wheel-chair.

A neighborhood club, catering to children of eighteen nationalities, was enriched by the loan of a piano and games for the play room; cooking utensils for the domestic science classes; dolls for the doll club; costumes for the drama club; and decorations for Halloween and Christmas parties.

Louise Cruthers a 15-year-old Negro girl, who started a free circulating library which now serves 56 shut-in children, has been given books, magazines, and scrapbooks.

Christmas cards to Miss Mildred Gould, a successful business woman, who has an interesting hobby. She salvages Christmas cards given to her by her friends and their friends, and sends them to the Silliman Institute, Dumaguette, Philippine Islands; Piney Woods School, Mississippi; mountain schools in Kentucky and Tennessee; and settlements in Chicago.

Yes, Miss H. with her gross income of $30 a month, is getting a lot of joy out of life, because, when she hears of case of need, she says to herself, "What have I in the house?" Then she goes into action.

It's a Law!

According to an old Portland, Ore., ordinance, those returning from market cannot carry their purchases home in baskets hung on a pole across the shoulders.

Rome, Italy, forbids the blowing of auto horns at any time.

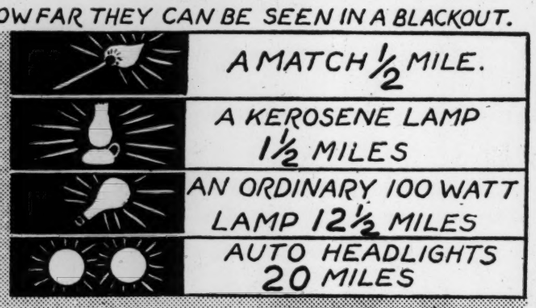
A Chinese proverb that has become an unwritten law: "Before you buy, visit at least three merchants."

Quiz Test Answers

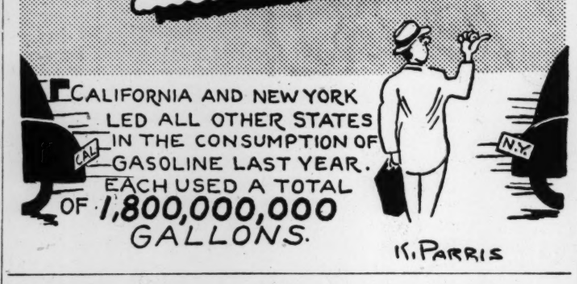
1. (A) Sumatra; (B) Java; (C) Borneo; (D) Celebes; (E) New Guinea.
2. (A) Batavia; (B) Java; (C) They sprawl across it; (D) Between Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula; (E) A Group of spice-rich islands officially named the Malaccas, lying in the triangle formed by the Philippines, Borneo and New Guinea.
3. (A) Oil; (B) Rubber.
4. All were closely associated with the East Indies at one time or another.
5. (1) New Guinea; (2) Singapore; (3) Borneo; (4) Philippines.

FACTS AND FIGURES

HOW FAR THEY CAN BE SEEN IN A BLACKOUT.



IT'S A FACT 12,000 LONG TONS OF TIN, ⅛ OF U.S. NEEDS, COULD BE RECOVERED ANNUALLY FROM DISCARDED TIN CANS - HOWEVER, THE PROCESS OF RECOVERY IS TOO EXPENSIVE.

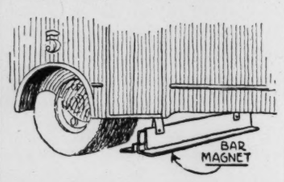

CALIFORNIA AND NEW YORK LED ALL OTHER STATES IN THE CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE LAST YEAR. EACH USED A TOTAL OF 1,800,000,000 GALLONS.
CAL
N.Y.
K. PARRIS

Did You Ever Wonder

Why a Long Bar Magnet Is Suspended Beneath Some Buses?

The cost of buying replacement tires is no small item in the operation of trolley buses, and punctures and blowouts play havoc with schedules and cause passenger delays. Consequently, the presence of miscellaneous metal objects, many of which are potential puncture-makers, on the roads and highways traversed by the buses is most objectionable.

To cut down on this scrap metal hazard, a long bar magnet sometimes is suspended from the bottom of a bus to pick up the nails, screws, hairpins, bolts, nuts, etc., which litter the streets. The magnet is in two parts, forming the two magnetic poles. Coils are used to magnetize the bars, and the current for the coils is drawn from a battery inside the bus. The batteries used are capable of providing current for a day's use of the magnet, the battery being recharged at night.



The metal-pick-up bus is driven slowly along the roads and streets which make up the regular bus routes. Besides the driver there is a shop man along to complete the crew. At intervals of half a mile or so, depending on the amount of scrap snatched from the street by the electromagnet, the bus is halted. An open box or trough is then placed under the bars which are bristling with accumulated variegated scraps of metal miscellany and the current in the coils of the magnet is turned off.

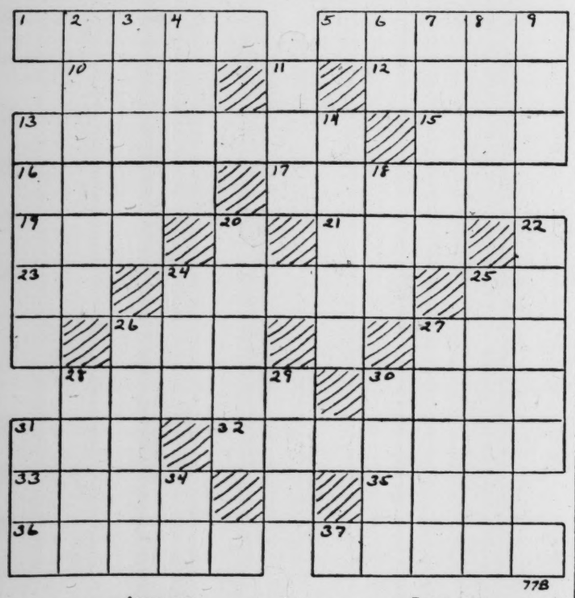
With the cessation of current flow the metal chunks and fragments clatter noisily into the trough. The trough then is emptied into a barrel or other large container in the bus, the coils of the magnet are again energized, and the trip continues.

The amount of metal thus retrieved is astonishing. In one city where the magnetic bar was used, more than half a ton of scrap metal was picked up in about 150 miles of travel. Indeed, in certain parts of the run, as much as 20 pounds of metal was removed from the road in a single mile.

Not only bus operators but also all truck and automobile drivers would benefit if cities and states could have such magnets run over all heavily-traveled arteries of traffic. —W. P. Keasbey.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



778

Across

1—What city was anciently called Lutetia?
5—What is a short suggestive expression of a guiding principle?
10—To free.
12—What bird is usually found in parks?
13—What spearlike object is intended to be thrown for distance as an athletic game?
15—Where was Oliver Goldsmith born (abbr.)?
16—Expanse.
17—The graylag is what?
19—Common level.
21—Except.
23—Near.
24—A breed of dog.
25—What is third note of scale?
26—Armed conflict.
27—What is a unit used in measuring diameter of wires?
28—A stanza is what?
30—What is either extremity of an axis of a sphere?
31—Lubricant.
32—Who was the Corn Law Rhymer?
33—Child's puppet is what?
35—What prefix signifies "in front"?
36—What is first name of well-known Oliver Wendell Holmes heroine?
37—What is a manufacturing city of New Hampshire?

Down

2—What mountain was traditional resting place of Noah's ark?
3—What is the Rye in "Coming Through the Rye"?
4—Notion.
6—Bone.
7—Who is the waif who is hero of a Dickens novel?
8—What weed grew in Biblical gardens?
9—Single unit.
11—Young Poland China is what?
13—What country would you visit to see the "Fire-goddess Mountain"?
14—Who invented dynamite?
18—Belonging to us.
20—If you owned a cob, it would be what mammal?
22—What kind of lace has a square mesh?
24—What is a counter at which food is served?
25—Who was one of England's greatest poets?
26—Who is author of "Joan and Peter"?
27—Whom did Lillian Russell wed?
28—What instrument was immediate precursor of the violin?
29—The wapiti is what?
30—What is a long tube to conduct water, steam, etc.?
31—Poem.
34—What is a Chinese measure of weight?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Deep Mystery

The large factory had organized its own Home Guard, and the men were duly posted to guard the works.

The manager approached the main entrance, and the sentry, torn between duty and deference, challenged: "Halt, Mr. Brown! Who goes there?"—The Enterprise-News, Arthur, Ont.

Made a Good Job of It

Walking through the woods, the artillery officer was surprised to see a number of his men climbing trees and crawling through bushes.

"What's the great idea?" he snapped. "What do you men think you are doing?"

"Well, sir," said the sergeant, "we've camouflaged the gun so well that we can't find it."—Answers.

Skeptical

Harking back to the days when quite a number of tramps rode the railway trains, a woman who used to live near the water tank recalls one unkempt individual who grew talkative while sitting on the back porch eating a lunch she had given him.

"I don't suppose," she remarked, "that you know what good honest work is."

"No, lady, I don't," he said as he finished eating and stood up. "What good is it?"—Pike County Republican.

Where Would You Find—

1. A cay?
2. The part of the baseball diamond in which a Texas Leaguer falls?
3. The greatest wheat State in the Union?
4. Lyck?
5. The native land of the schipperke breed of dog?
6. Frijoles Canyon?
7. The Saskatchewan River?
8. The nation which recently started the "V for Victory" drive?
9. The State once called the State of Franklin?
10. Goodwin Sands?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Camera Club

Stockton Veazey, Los Angeles

A dummy helps to sell gasoline at a service station on the Redwood Highway, Calif.

Howard N. Findley, New York

Central Park pelicans

Brevities

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The American army has not yet adopted a favorite song for this war, but one possibility definitely eliminated is: "I Hear You Calling Yoo-Hoo."

Punch ©: A sculptor announces that he has finished a piece of statuary in a remote country district. People who have seen the completed work are agitating that it should be purchased by the nation and removed to a place of danger.

Daily Anecdote

The Other Webster

When Daniel Webster was Secretary of State he paid a visit to England, and while in London the American Minister took him to call upon Lord Brougham. They found the nobleman immersed in business, and his reception of the distinguished American was exceedingly brusque, not to say indifferent. Naturally the American representative was greatly mortified, and asking Webster to excuse him a moment he drew Lord Brougham aside, saying, "Lord Brougham, do you know who Mr. Webster is?—he is Secretary of State of the United States."

"Why didn't you say so?" was the reply. "I thought he was that confounded fellow who made the dictionary and turned the English language upside down."

Needless to say, the mistake was corrected, and the peer's reception of the great commoner became all that could be desired.

Silent Workers

A young man who had done a good job and had not received the credit and praise he deserved came to me downhearted. I know how he felt. I've felt the same way when my efforts apparently have gone unappreciated. But I've lived long enough to know that those who get their names in the headlines and their pictures in the papers seldom are the great creative workers. The man in the limelight often is but the medium through which a thinker in the wings expresses his ideas.

Those who work quietly, behind the scenes, frequently radiate the most influence; and, as Samuel V. Cole points out in one of his little poems, silent workers are in good company:

Why fret you in your work because
The deaf world does not hear and praise?
Were it so bad, O! workman true,
To work in silence all your days?

I hear the traffic in the street,
But not the white worlds o'er the town;
I heard the gun at sunset roar;
I did not hear the sun go down.

Are work and workman greater when
The trumpet blows their fame abroad?
Nowhere on earth is found the man
Who works as silently as God.

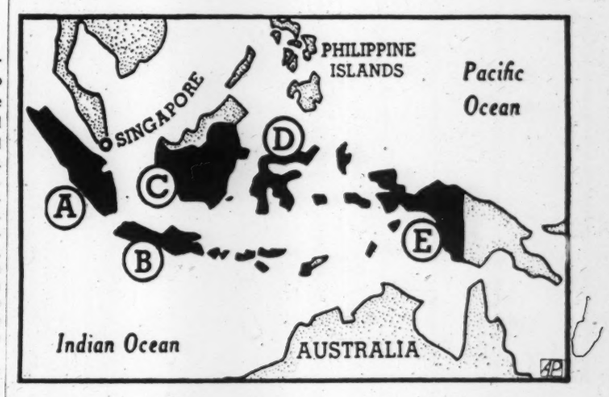
—The Jaqua Way

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. An islet or reef in the Gulf of Mexico.
2. A ball which falls midway between an outfielder and an infielder.
3. Kansas; it produces nearly twice as much as its runner-up, North Dakota.
4. A town in eastern Prussia.
5. A small, black, and usually tailless short-haired dog, originating in Holland.
6. New Mexico; here one of the most extensive series of ancient cliff dwellings in the Rio Grande territory is located.
7. A river of western Canada emptying into Lake Winnipeg; 1,205 miles long.
8. Great Britain's propaganda effort to stimulate the people in German-conquered lands.
9. Tennessee, from 1784 to 1788.
10. Dangerous shoals about 5 miles off the coast of southeastern England.

Netherlands East Indies Quiz



1. You see on the map the fabulous Netherlands East Indies, troubled crossroads of the Far Eastern world. The principal islands are lettered. Can you name them?

2. (A) What is the capital of the Netherlands East Indies? (B) On what island is the capital located? (C) Where are the East Indies with respect to the equator? (D) Locate the Strait of Malacca. (E) What are the Spice Islands?

3. (A) The Netherlands East Indies recently denied Japan large supplies of what commodity extremely useful to a nation at war? (B) On what natural resource of the Indies has America been the most dependent in recent years?

4. Which, if any, of these men would you say deserved mention in a history of the East Indies—Captain Bligh of the "Bounty," Capt. James Cook, Magellan, Sir Francis Drake?

5. If you were to fly due south from Tokyo you would in time come to (1) the second largest island in the world. Then, if you turned west and flew 2,500 miles, veering slightly to the north, you would reach (2) one of the world's greatest naval bases. Next, if you took a few more hours and flew to Brunei, you would find yourself on (3), third largest island in the world. Finally, if you hopped on across the Sula Sea, you would reach (4) good old American soil. Identify (1), (2), (3) and (4).

Each part of the first and second questions counts 4 points; each part of the third counts 10. The fourth counts 20, and each part of the fifth, 5 points. A score of 80 is very good; if you get 90 you're a real geographer.

A. P. Feature Service

Vocations

Renewing Rugs

A man in this vicinity finds it profitable to go from house to house in suburban neighborhoods offering to renew stained and faded grass porch rugs. He renovates them by first washing the rugs clean, then applying a coat of shellac, after which they are given a coat or two of thinned flat paint the desired color. He paints on an attractive design or stripes and border and, also, tapes the edges, if needed, for longer wear, thus making a floor covering that will give many months of additional service. His charge for this work depends upon the size of rug.

D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

A Verse for Today . . .

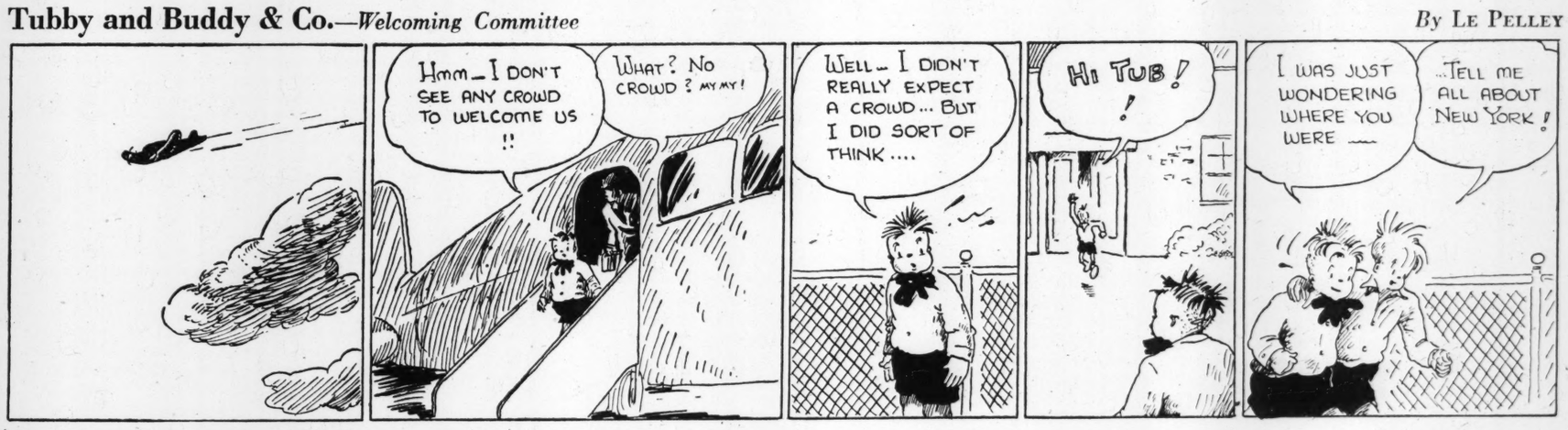
A man hath joy by the answer of his mouth: and a word spoken in due season, how good is it!—Prov. 15:23.

U. S. as a Consumer

The United States normally uses about 60 per cent of the world's rubber production, 40 per cent of the nickel, 40 per cent of the tin, 45 per cent of the chromium.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Welcoming Committee*

By Le Pelley


Hmm—I DON'T SEE ANY CROWD TO WELCOME US !!
WHAT? NO CROWD? MY MY!
WELL—I DIDN'T REALLY EXPECT A CROWD... BUT I DID SORT OF THINK....
HI TUB!
I WAS JUST WONDERING WHERE YOU WERE —
...TELL ME ALL ABOUT NEW YORK!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And He Knows What to Do When He Gets There, Too!*

By Rodgers

Gilbert has never lived at a farm before—
So, everything is new and strange to him.
But I noticed he caught on to one thing right away!
DING! DONG!
And that is—What to do when Aunt Sue rings the dinner bell!

The Adventures of Waddles—"*You Shall Have No Pie*"

By The Hagers

"ON OUR NEW CAMP SITE, LADS," I CRIED, "I'VE MADE ALLOWANCE FOR THE TIDE.
WILD HUCKLEBERRIES GROW NEAR BY; GO PICK THEM AND I'LL MAKE A PIE."
WHEN SOME TIME LATER DOWN THE TRAIL THE DUCKLINGS CAME WITH EMPTY PAIL,
I TOOK ONE LOOK AT THEM AND SAW THAT THEY PREFERRED THEIR BERRIES RAW.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Fewer Will Be in Debt

The regulations which have been placed on installment selling by order of President Roosevelt are one of the hardships of war. Yet they are obviously a very minor inconvenience compared to the sufferings of countries actually engaged in hostilities, and in many instances Americans will find themselves genuinely benefited by protection from the allure of too-easy credit.

There is no question but that the institution of finance companies and personal loan services has contributed a great deal to industrial development and to popular enjoyment of goods put in use while being paid for. Any unemployment that may occur in the extensive financing industry is to be regretted; it should be absorbed soon in defense activities.

But the fact is also evident that much time purchasing has been carried to extravagant and unsound lengths. Some experts in this field have long felt that it would be wiser in the interests of the consumer as well as the lender to require larger down payments on most items, to adhere to shorter terms of payment than some which run to eighteen months or two years, and to survey the customer's budget to see that he is not undertaking too many such purchases at once.

Now, with the critical need for munitions demanding almost the entire supplies of such metals as aluminum, nickel, zinc, lead, tin, copper, iron, and steel, it is of utmost importance that a demand for automobiles, refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners and so forth shall not interfere with defense production. It is understandable that families with increased incomes due to defense employment should wish to purchase some of these conveniences which perhaps they have long desired. Yet if they will conserve this purchasing power until after the war, when production can be turned back into civilian channels, they will find it buying them a great deal more satisfaction and contributing to re-employment.

Yes, this may call for a little curbing of desires. Freedom is not to be defended without sacrifice. But those who even add a measure of self-restraint to whatever restrictions may be imposed on installment buying or other credit will find that one of the important freedoms in human experience is that of being out of debt.

Intervention for Peace

The radio plea of John Cudahy for a peace proposal from President Roosevelt well illustrates the difficulties of aloofness. For while the former American Ambassador to Belgium attacks "the war party" and "interventionists" with one breath, in the next he urges the United States to intervene to obtain peace and says it should be in the language Hitler understands—the "language of force."

The fact is that the war has shown most Americans that there is no such thing as comfortable isolationism. Many who formerly thought America could wash its hands of Europe now urge action to restore order in the world. There might be less bitterness in the discussion of America's relation to the war if it were recognized that the real issue is whether the United States shall act alone or with Britain.

Mr. Cudahy urges intervention to bring about peace. That is the aim also of those who advocate more active resistance to Hitlerism—using men as well as materials if necessary. Mr. Cudahy apparently means that the United States should propose a peace settlement and—since "you tell me the word of Hitler is worthless"—enforce it. Isn't that a larger role than the interventionists or "co-operationists" urge for America? Isn't it the logical result of "isolationist" thinking when faced by the fact that America cannot live unto itself?

America may well ponder what kind of peace it wants and what it should do to obtain peace. Events are proving that the United States must take some share in obtaining and maintaining peace.

A friend of ours who is very fond of music suggests that Uncle Sam could put even a prohibitive tax on those nickel-in-the-slot record players to advantage—our friend's advantage, at any rate.

At any rate, one thing Americans evidently will be spared in this war is a craze for silk shirts.

Saved your gallon of gas today?

"O Beautiful Banner!"

Five boys marched up to the pole, carrying the folded flag between them. Carefully and slowly the leader opened it and, fastening it to the rope, pulled it strongly to the top. As the flag opened and fluttered in the smart breeze the boys' fresh voices joined in the flag salute. A verse of "America" was sung and then the youngest lad of all stepped out of the circle and read the beautiful lines written by Franklin K. Lane:

I am whatever you make me; nothing more.
I am your belief in yourself, your dream of what a people may become.
I am the Constitution and the Courts, statutes and the statute-makers, soldier and dreadnought, drayman and street sweep, cook, counsellor and clerk.
I am no more than what you believe me to be and I am all that you believe I can be.
I am what you make me; nothing more.

Have all Americans as much reverence for the flag as these boys at camp had shown?

Just the day before a walk down the aisles of the "5-and-10" revealed over twenty gadgets on which the flag had been placed. On everything from vanity cases to beer mugs, the Stars and Stripes were displayed. Has a cheap, shouting patriotism which expresses itself mainly in gaudy car stickers, cigarette holders, and bathing-suits a legitimate place in America today?

A nation needs a steadfast patriotism of doing, which shows as great a reverence for the flag as for one's mother, home, faith. The flag is a symbol of deepest feelings, love for one's country, and for the freedom for which she stands. Every home should possess a flag and it should be treated with respect. The flippant, careless use of the flag ought not to be tolerated.

"I am what you make me; nothing more."

War on a Theater

The destruction by air-raid action of Miss Horniman's world-famous Gaiety Theater stirs many memories. The Luftwaffe, as Burke might have said, has eclipsed the Gaiety of Manchester, but even Burke would not have identified it with the gaiety of nations, or even with the gaiety of Manchester itself.

For it must be admitted that the reputation which this most celebrated of English repertory theaters built up in the early days of the present century was not founded on cheerful and rollicking fun.

A working girl was once asked whether she would like to go for the evening to the Gaiety. "Oh, no," she replied, "it's just like home." It was the aim of the Manchester dramatists to write plays that were just like "home"—grim, realistic studies of industrial poverty and strife. The Gaiety gave them their chance before it turned into a cinema.

Brighouse, Chapin, Monkhouse, St. John Hankin had cause to be grateful to it. It trained several famous players, including Lewis Casson and Dame Sybil Thorndike. It honorably identified Manchester with a gloomy but influential movement in the English theater, and it deserves a proud and regretful farewell.

Saved: a Hat

The United States Army has recaptured its reputation for chivalry. In Fort Worth, Texas, part of a column of 500 Army trucks and reconnaissance cars belonging to the 45th Division came to a sudden, unscheduled stop to avoid running over a woman's hat, which had blown into the path.

It is not long since a great to-do was made in Congress and elsewhere about a certain "yoo-hoo" and its consequences. The yoo-hoo or chorus of yoo-hoos, if not accompanied by other personal remarks, was addressed to a group of girl golfers on an Arkansas course by members of a motorized military unit returning from maneuvers. This is not behavior a general officer can encourage in troops for whose discipline he may have to be responsible under much more grim conditions. The battalion took its punishment—an extra 150-mile trek—in good grace, and the Army considers the incident closed.

It is not only closed but obliterated when another motorized column grinds to a stop to allow a lady to retrieve her hat. Possibly, despite all that has been said about women's headgear, a hat—which in this instance was described as "chic but conservative"—commands more respect than some of the breezier versions of present-day sports clothes.

Our Readers Say—

"Everybody's New World"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It must be human nature: after a man achieves great success and glory, his head swells, and he inclines to think that he is above all human limitations. Then the fun begins. Classic examples: Alexander the Great and his oriental "god-king" attitude; Napoleon, and his trip to Moscow, that finished at Waterloo; "Deutschland über alles" Wilhelm II who started on the "Drang nach Osten" adventure, and finished at Doorn.

Will Hitler make an exception? His "eez zah ooglah"—Russian for "from ambush"—attack on Russia, his partner, suggests rather a negative answer. Many believed that "you cannot trust Hitler." Now all know it. Now it is clear Hitler does not intend to share this planet with anybody. But what is worse, he overlooked the vastness of the "Holy Russia," with its great human and material resources. And his Napoleonic ego blinded his eyes to the fact that the Russians, too, are inspired by a new idea and a new hope. And now it looks as if "the irresistible" met "the immovable," and may explode if it does not ricochet.

Hitler will be defeated in due time. And that even if he could achieve the impossible—conquer not only Russia, but England and the U. S. A. put together. Simply because no man or nation can, at this stage of civilization, rule the world by force, for any length of time.

Let us not forget, however, that it is not Hitler alone that we have to defeat, but also his brand of "Machiavelli-Nietzsche-Spengler-Pareto" Fascism, with its "race purity" and "master-slave" schemes. This cannot be done with cannons and bombers. Naziism and Fascism can be fought successfully only with something different and better. The only good answer to the German claim of creating a "New Europe" can be a "New World." For the "German New Europe" let us counter with "Everybody's New World."

Let America and England show all peoples that we do not want to save the world from Hitler in order to make it ours, but will share it with all; and that there will be an end to the land hunger and poverty of some peoples, to those of Central and Southeastern Europe, for instance. Let us accept frankly and definitely the principle of the "brotherhood of man," and the "unity and solidarity of mankind." This will raise the hopes of suffering humanity. It will attract them to us, and will encourage them to resist the Nazi plague. Thus we shall gain their support, now moral, later tangible.

VLADIMIR N. KANAZIREFF

Cambridge, Mass.

Like the Nurse's Role

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I add my small note of thanks for your very remarkable "Letter From the Editors" outlining the Monitor's stand concerning the use of material force in the present war? Despite the briefness of the letter, it should be carefully pondered by all Christians of whatever name or faith.

I am not a Christian Scientist, although I have great respect for those who are. Your letter proves clearly that Truth is above creed, and is Truth, no matter who utters it. Bishop Manning of New York, a great Christian leader and man, has brought upon himself much adverse comment because he has repeatedly maintained the points you make in your letter.

I am a trained nurse and for some years have cared for mental patients. At intervals in the hospital, we have to carefully but firmly use force with some patients, not because we want to, or because we dislike them, but to protect both the disturbed patient and those around him. At the same time everything possible is done for the suffering patient's good.

It seems to me the Christian going to war bears some resemblance to the nurse, who above all people is not warlike.

Salem, Mass. J. COOPER REEVE

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Embarrassing

France Fights On—Against Hunger

MONTPELLIER, HÉRAULT

Dear E:

Long, long ago I should have answered your nice letter, but we are so much further off from America than ever before that writing is very difficult. Mail goes through three censors—English, French and one other who uses the word "Contrôlé," but has the grace to put quotation marks around it;—and it has to travel an almost unbridgeable abyss of experience, even to you and L. and P. For this is not like the last time. Then there were victories in the newspapers, confidence in the air, hope in peoples' hearts. Now there is resignation and endurance and despair. Nothing can really be conquered. One can only strive to make this bad a little further from the worst, so that it may be borne a little longer. People are courageous and they try to hope and they are very patient. But the air is heavy with humiliation and pain. No one has a future—though the élan of human life is so much of it in the planning for tomorrow.

Yet today is very full. Oddly, as we retrogress in civilization—away from automobiles and hot water and bright lights and warm houses and modern improvements and luxuries of all kinds—the real business of the world is being put in the hands of the women. In every household and unavoidably in every mind, the concern of the day is to get something to eat and that is the woman's province. She is doing nobly, but every mother of every family is preoccupied with that one great problem. Conversation and even thinking gets to be of little else. Money enters in somewhat of course, but quantity doesn't always depend on cash — variety doesn't either. You've got to get to the right place first and you've got to discover right places unknown to the majority. The French woman is of course tremendously ingenious and resourceful. Truly I believe any other nation would be starving by now. Here they make coffee which is three-quarters acorns, ground-up dates and no one knows what else besides; tea that is a brew of other leaves; flour from chestnuts; cakes and candies from mashed-up figs; sugar from grapes; fat substitute from I don't know what; and so it goes. Yet clever as it is, a substitute is a substitute and it doesn't quite satisfy.

I don't know what the feeling in America now is. I do know we are all out for England, as we must be, and that we will do as she bids us. But I am yet to be convinced that the blockade is doing much harm to Germany and I know it is depriving a whole great country of a healthy, normal growing generation. It's not the poorer classes alone. People like you and me are completely denying themselves bread and sugar so that their children may have more; and it's in my friends' houses as well as in those of the needy families that I hear that dreadful cry to which no one can make adequate reply: *"Mais, maman, j'ai faim!"* Hunger is a long way from starvation—or was. But constant undernourishment builds neither strong bodies nor healthy minds. You know France as well as I do. You know they tighten their belts and are not complaining, that they feel they deserve this and that they are ready to accept even more. But they are only one of many nations, all paying a tremendous price. And what are four boatloads of milk and flour in the face of present conditions in France?

The Quakers have been doing splendid work; colonies, school canteens, milk for baby clinics, etc. I helped with the latter first, am tremendously interested in a "Home Colony" of Enfants aux Foyers—trying to help in the home with a little food and a monthly cash allowance; and I've been here a month arranging a vitamin distribution to 26,000 pupils in the schools. Except for the vitamins, all our supplies are imported—but not from America. From Switzerland (cheese and milk), from Algeria (oil and pâtes), from Greece (rice), etc. It is done through dollar credits at home and now these have been blocked. If they stay so, we'll have to discontinue work that so terribly needs expansion. I can't bear to think of it. . . . Though I get bogged down in impotent despair, seeing so much need we can't even touch, yet I am continuously thankful to be here. *On fait ce qu'on peut.* M.

Hosiery History Repeats Itself

How often it is true—that old saying that "History repeats itself!" And sometimes it doesn't wait too long for the repetition, either. A glimpse of down-town Boston the other day, with hundreds of eager shoppers, mostly women, struggling to purchase as large a stock of silk hosiery as possible before present supplies become exhausted, reminded me vividly of that other sunny day over in Kobe, when the Japanese women had heard that cotton would be no longer available.

It seemed that their Government had decided it could no longer spare exchange for purchase of the much-needed fiber "except for military purposes." That meant that those immaculate little white half-socks, with room specially built for one great toe, and worn almost inevitably by all respectable folk throughout the country, would soon be a minus quantity.

These "tabi" (pronounced "tah-bee") are quite as necessary to the happiness and comfort and "style" of the Japanese women as are silk hose in America. Almost invariably they are clean and carefully made, but require many and constant washings, in a land where streets are not yet paved except in the great cities. And even there the mud splashes badly because Japanese citizens fear dust so much that they are continually pouring or sprinkling water in front of their houses. We "foreigners" were quite as continually complaining at the resultant thin veneer of mud that adhered to our shoes, and because of the puddles, even on the dryest of days, through which we had to splash to get to do any shopping.

Naturally then a housewife must expect to do a great deal of washing of those neat little cotton "tabi." How many pairs did all the ladies own, one wonders, to keep them all so immaculate on top of their little wooden platforms which they call shoes ("geta")?

At all events, when Japan learned that her cotton supplies were to be discontinued for public use, what a rush to the stores took place! And just such a scurrying for the cheapest and fullest stores and shops took place all over the Kingdom as were witnessed here in the United States.

I remember seeing one vacant store in Kobe taken up quickly by a merchant of vision who somehow, somewhere, secured job lots of "tabi" and filled his new windows with them—thousands and thousands of the little white "stockings"—and the inside of that building raged with shoppers as frantic and determined as any I saw in Boston. They, on their side of the water, were going to be needing the cotton they cannot raise, while we over here are now planning to do without their beautiful silk they'd still like so much to sell us!

What a queer world this is, to be sure. But, of course, the shoe pinches much harder on the western side of the Pacific than on this—and if governments persist in being aggressors, people on both sides are likely in the end to have to undergo privation.

I. MACC.

Mirror of World Opinion

Saving at the Spigot

A letter from the *Western Temperance League* contains this passage: Sir Robert Kindersley has this week told us that non-essential spending prolongs the war and increases the loss of precious lives. The Minister of Agriculture recently visualized as "stark reality" the possibility of hungry children next winter unless we squeezed and conserved every bit of cereals from the soil. In its latest effort to save scraps, the Food Ministry urges housewives to wash out milk bottles with a little water and use the liquid in making pastry or cakes. And it has been truly said that the "Battle of the Atlantic" is fundamentally a food battle; for what will the weapons of war avail a hungry people?

Then why no thorough-going interference with the manufacture and sale of intoxicants? Brewing Trade Review tells us that of a total of 1,200,000 tons of home-produced barley in 1940, almost one half, 580,000 tons went to the breweries. To this vast amount must be added 100,000 tons of sugar or its equivalents. Further, the land now under hops would yield 60,000 tons of oats and 150,000 tons of potatoes.

Verily, the mickle of food saved by the care of milk bottles is offset many millions of times by the food destroyed to fill beer bottles.—*Scottish Temperance Reformer*, Glasgow.

The Wide Horizon

"Freedom Still Exists!"

By Ann Su Cardwell

French thinking is admirably summed up in a recent letter from a Frenchman who by reasons of education and experience is qualified to speak with authority—but who must remain nameless. The first part of the letter is devoted to the changes taking place in mental attitudes since the fall of France; the second, to the "real divorce between the will of the people and the political plan of the Vichy government."

France, he says, frankly recognizes past mistakes, both moral and political. By moral mistakes, the French mean that they were too much interested in material enjoyments, that religious faith was superseded by confidence in political parties.

Frenchmen in Paris working for collaboration with the Germans are by no means in accord. Some do so because they think, like Deat, that "National Socialism will inevitably carry into effect a complete and pagan program of socialism. Others, like the industrialists for example, do so because they are persuaded that Germany will put the workers back in their place and so will rid them of communist influence. Finally, there are a certain number of right-wing people who support collaboration out of fear that if Britain won the war, democracy would have a new lease on life and the influence of Freemasonry or Protestantism would become preponderant in the world."

But governmental statistics show that not one-tenth of the Nation, in both occupied and unoccupied zones, believes this.

* * *

America is "very popular" throughout France, Britain not equally so, though British morale is admired in France.

The French seem to have entirely forgotten the events of Mers el Kebir and Dakar. They are increasingly vocal in their approval of the British blockade, say that it should be tightened; for otherwise more and more of French produce will be taken by the Germans.

The correspondent says that he has been impressed everywhere by the French openness of speech. Even in January, 1941, people were very cautious; now that caution has been thrown to the winds. On a train in which he was traveling, a train "crammed with people," a woman shouted: "If de Gaulle came down in an airplane, he would be received like Joan of Arc, and the good Marshal would not count for much." When he asked French people how they learned the news, the response was "I listen to the British, American, or Swiss radio. It is not worth while to listen to the French radio, as it is controlled by the Germans."

In seeking the cause of the present French attitude, the writer remarks that "two things make their voices heard in man; his conscience and his stomach. Both of these are vocal in France today. Their conscience reproaches them with not having continued the struggle to the end. . . . And as for their stomach! One Frenchman said to me: 'The more we hear of collaboration, the less we have to eat; if that is the reorganization of Europe, it will be better to disorganize it!'"

The Frenchman continues: "If a powerful (not necessarily military) intervention of America does not take place, Europe will have a terrible resentment against what will be called 'American egoism.' It is important that America should not be simply pro-British; it is necessary that she should be Christian in her attitude toward Europe."

* * *

In the second part of the letter written several weeks later, he states that the change in French attitudes has gone on at an increasing tempo. No matter what the Vichy Government may say or do, the people are less and less disposed to collaborate.

The food situation everywhere becomes more difficult; everything is carried off by the Germans. One of two situations must account for these seizures—either the Germans are trying to start revolts among the French so that they will have an excuse for occupying the whole of France, or Germany itself is hungry.

The majority of the French have been impatiently expecting American occupation of Dakar or even of the Iberian peninsula, regardless of diplomatic breaks. "It would be difficult to make the little French army march against Americans, for in the eyes of the French people there has been no moral or political cause for going to war with the United States, whom everybody in France regards as the best and most disinterested friend of France."

The letter closes with the following:

"In spite of Government control, freedom still exists and preaching is completely free; and this enables people to gather together their inward strength in preparation for the crises of tomorrow."

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